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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>A61K 31/44, 31/165, 31/135, 51/00, C07F 13/00, 1/08, 3/06, 3/08, 15/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 97/41856</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 13 November 1997 (13.11.97)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US97/07792 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 7 May 1997 (07.05.97)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/016,599 8 May 1996 (08.05.96) US 60/038,999 25 February 1997 (25.02.97) US  <b>(71) Applicants:</b> MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY [US/US]; 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139 (US). BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, INC. [US/US]; 75 Francis Street, Boston, MA 02115 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> LANSBURY, Peter, T., Jr.; 24 Elm Street, Brookline, MA 02146 (US). HAN, Hokyung; Korea University, 1-Anamdong, Seoul 136-701 (KR). CHO, Cheon-Gyu; Nonhyun Dong, Chungak Apartment C-305, Kangnam-ku, Seoul (KR). ZHEN, Weiguo; 16-4 Garden Lane, Waltham, MA 02154 (US). HARPER, James, D.; 60 Wadsworth Street #20C, Cambridge, MA 02142 (US). DAVISON, Alan; 80 Cass Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> GREER, Helen; Nutter, McClennen & Fish, LLP, One International Place, Boston, MA 02110-2699 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> ORGANOMETALLIC LIGANDS FOR THE LOCALIZATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF AMYLOID <i>IN VIVO</i> AND <i>IN VITRO</i>  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Novel organometallic compounds for binding amyloid are described. Methods using such compounds for determining by imaging the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a mammal, for diagnosing the degree of progression of Alzheimer's disease in a mammal, for monitoring the response to therapy in a mammal having Alzheimer's disease, for identifying an agent useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, for treating Alzheimer's disease, and for detecting the presence of the infectious form of the prion protein, are also described.		

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**ORGANOMETALLIC LIGANDS FOR THE LOCALIZATION AND  
QUANTIFICATION OF AMYLOID *IN VIVO* AND *IN VITRO***

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/016,599 filed  
5 May 8, 1996, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/038,999 filed February 25, 1997.

The U.S. Government has a paid-up license in this invention and the right in limited  
circumstances to require the patent owner to license others on reasonable terms as provided  
for by the terms of Grant No. AG08470 awarded by the National Institutes of Health,  
National Institute on Aging.

10 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to novel organometallic ligands which interact with  
amyloid fibrils, and methods for using such ligands for diagnosing, treating and monitoring  
therapies for Alzheimer's and other diseases.

15 **Background of the Invention**

Alzheimer's disease is the most prevalent form of senile dementia. Epidemiological  
studies suggest that 25-50% of all people in their 80's have Alzheimer's disease. Generally,  
the first symptom of Alzheimer's disease is memory loss, followed by a decline in reasoning  
ability and reduced use of speech. Behavioral disorders are also often present. The  
20 deterioration appears to be irreversible, and eventually leads to death. There is no effective  
treatment currently available.

Alzheimer's disease was originally described, and is still diagnosed, based on the  
presence in the postmortem brain of proteinaceous deposits, known as amyloid plaques,  
which stain with the dye Congo Red. Amyloid plaques contain a core comprising ordered  
25 fibrillar protein aggregates. In Alzheimer's disease, the predominant brain amyloid proteins  
are  $\beta$ 1-42 and its C-terminally truncated relative  $\beta$ 1-40.

Determination of amyloid load is typically accomplished by counting Congo Red stained  
amyloid plaques per microscopic field in brain tissue sections of subjects during autopsies.  
There is a need for probes which allow localization and quantification of amyloid deposits  
30 and which can be used in live persons so as to non-invasively diagnose the presence of  
Alzheimer's disease and/or monitor the efficacy of different treatments for Alzheimer's  
disease.

There is also a need for such probes for certain other neurodegenerative diseases which  
affect various mammals, e.g., the prion diseases, e.g., scrapie, bovine spongiform  
35 encephalopathy ("mad cow disease"), and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease.



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

R and R<sup>1</sup> are H, N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>x</sub> (x is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4), CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>SH, o-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH, CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH, CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and can be the  
5 same or different from each other, and if R or R<sup>1</sup> is not H it can additionally bind or not bind to M, and if R or R<sup>1</sup> is H it cannot bind to M;

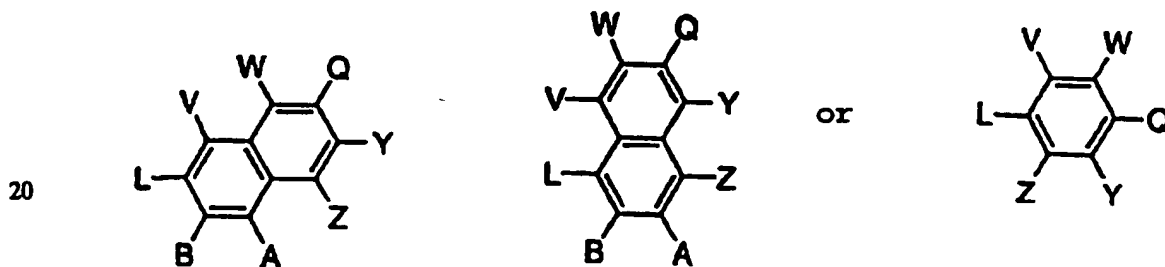
M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc, <sup>186</sup>Re, Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, or oxo forms of these metals;

X is Cl, I, Br, F, P(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub> (R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), P(Ar<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub> (Ar<sup>2</sup> is aryl or substituted  
10 aryl), R<sup>3</sup>NC (R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), Ar<sup>3</sup>NC (Ar<sup>3</sup> is aryl or substituted aryl), SR<sup>4</sup> (R<sup>4</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH or C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), or P(R<sup>5</sup>)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon; R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and each X can be the same or different from each other;

n is the number 1, 2, 3 or 4;

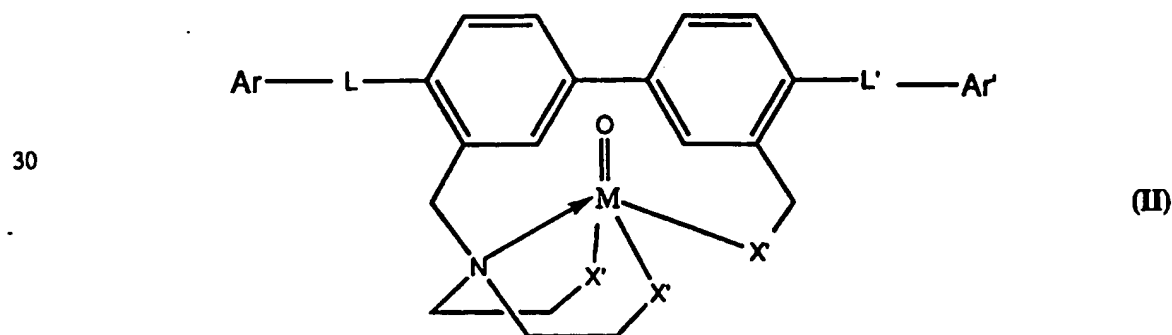
L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same  
15 or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is  
OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN,  
25 NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

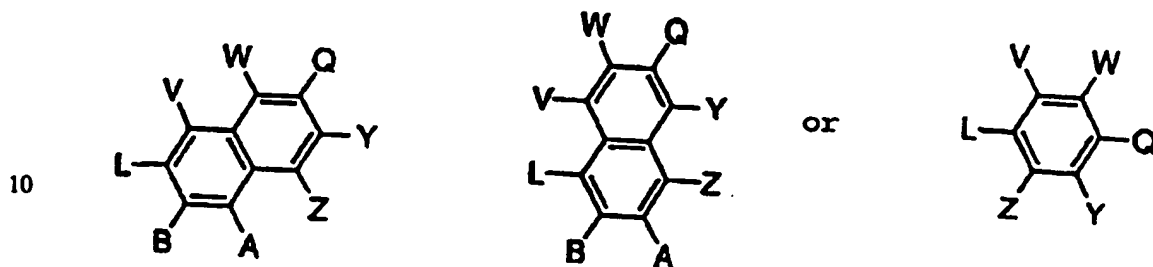
wherein

M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

X' is S, NH or O;

5 L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

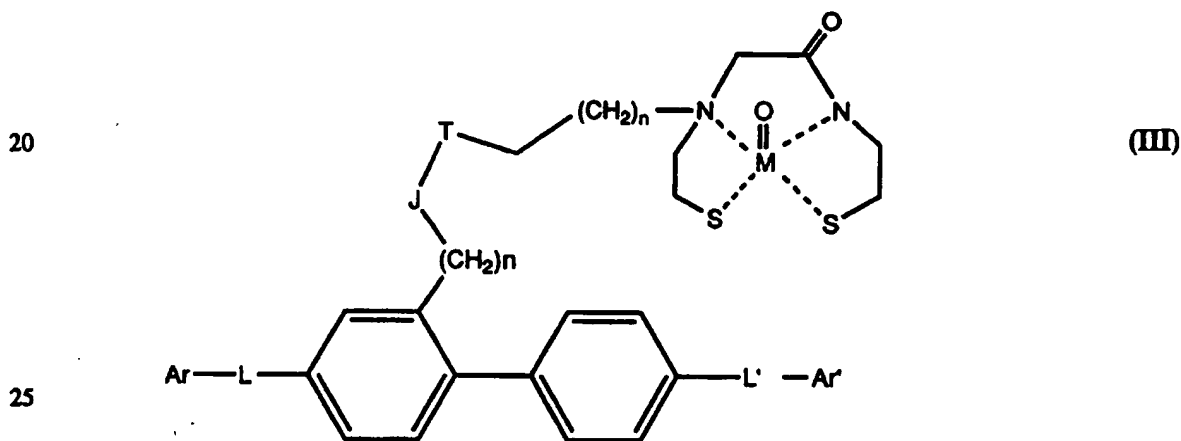
Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN,

15 NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other.

Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

30 J is NH, O or S;

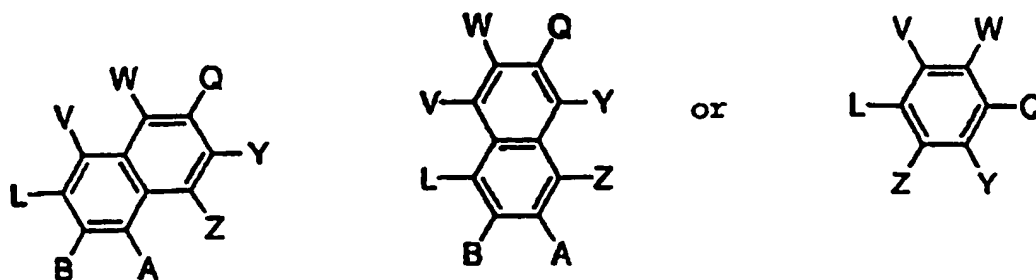
T is CO or CH<sub>2</sub>;

n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

5 Ar and Ar' are



10

and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

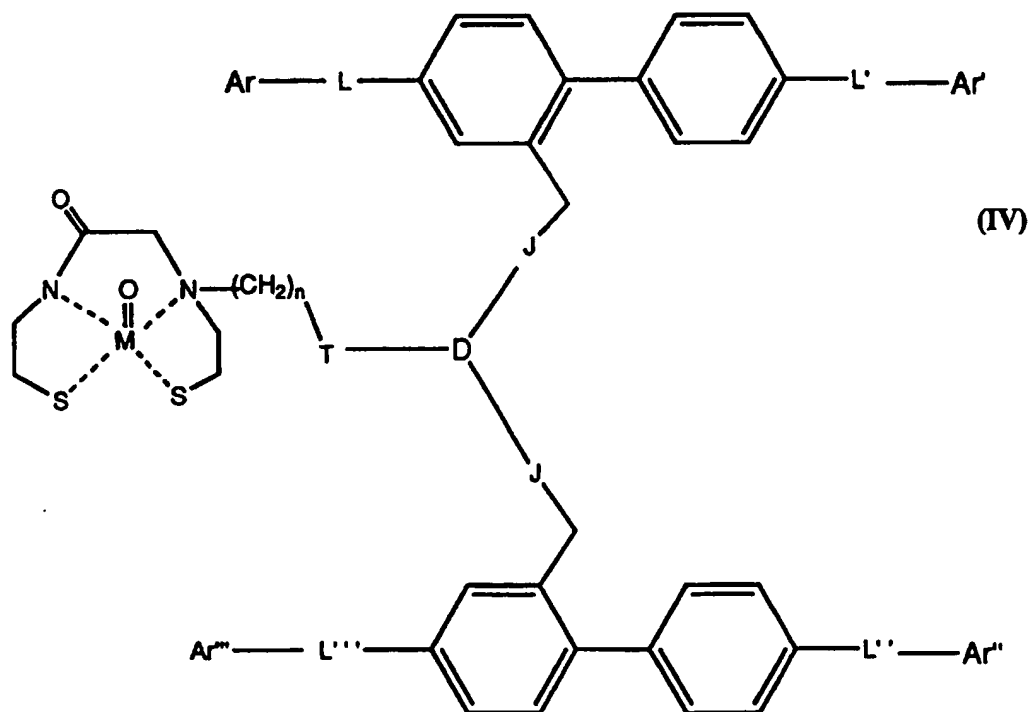
Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:

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and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH or S;

T is CO or CH<sub>2</sub>;

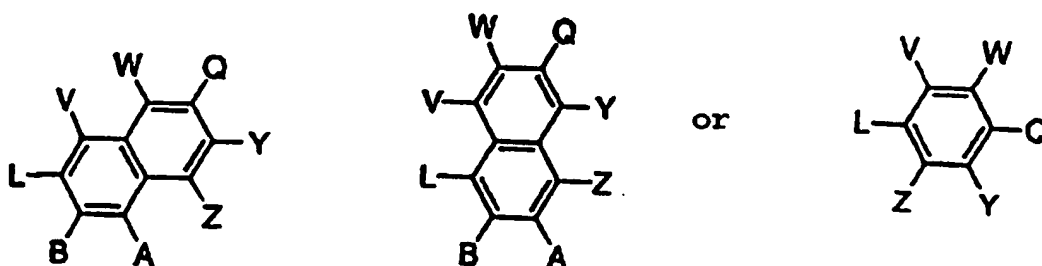
5 n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc or <sup>186</sup>Re;

L, L', L'' and L''' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other;

Ar, Ar', Ar'' and Ar''' are

10



15 and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other; and

when J is NH and T is CO, then D is a trifunctional linker with two carboxyl groups and one amine group,

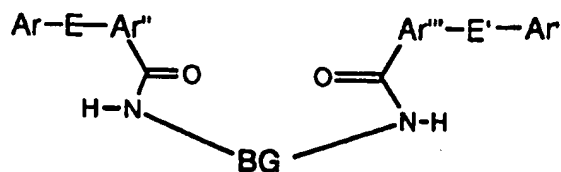
20 when J is NH and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is COCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>CO,

when J is S and T is CO, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>NH)CH<sub>2</sub>, and

when J is S and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>.

Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:

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(V)

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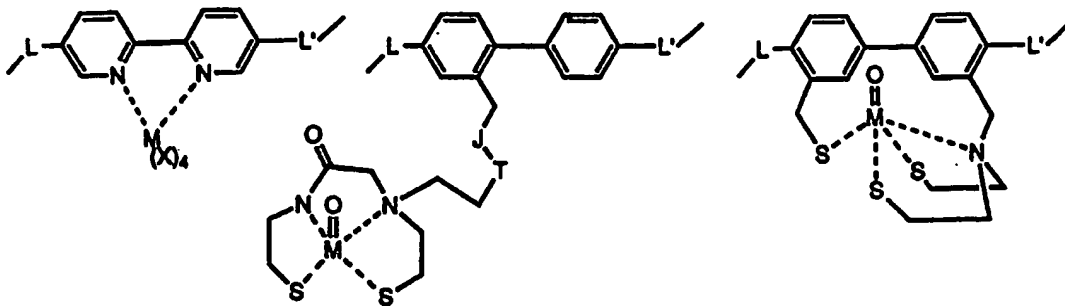
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

BG is any dicarbonyl or dithiocarbonyl moiety;

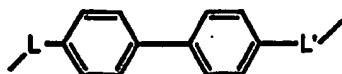
E and E' are

5



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or



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and can be the same or different from each other,

wherein

M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same

20 or different from each other;

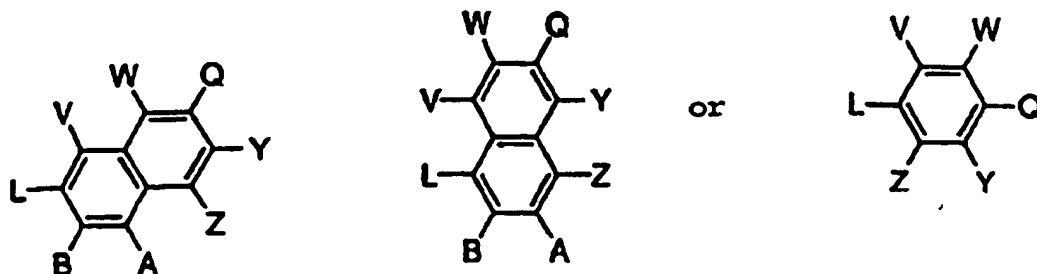
J is NH or S;

T is CO or  $\text{CH}_2$ ;

25 X is Cl, I, Br, F,  $\text{P}(\text{R}^2)_3$  ( $\text{R}^2$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{P}(\text{Ar}^2)_3$  ( $\text{Ar}^2$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $\text{R}^3\text{NC}$  ( $\text{R}^3$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{Ar}^3\text{NC}$  ( $\text{Ar}^3$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $\text{SR}^4$  ( $\text{R}^4$  is  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$  or  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon), or  $\text{P}(\text{R}^5)_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon;  $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ), and each X can be the same or different from each other;

Ar and Ar' are

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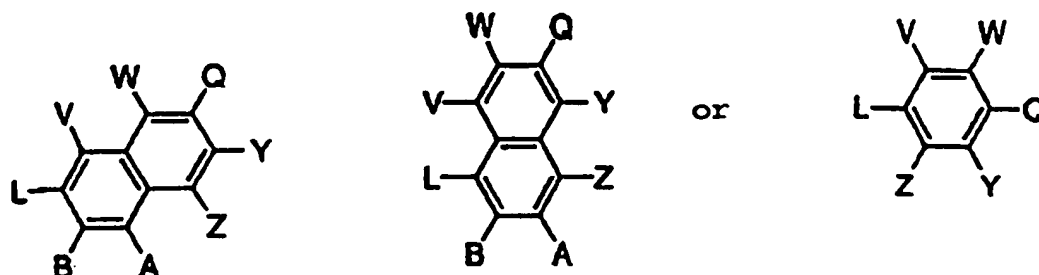


and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other, and

Ar'' and Ar''' are

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and can be the same or different from each other, where one of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is COOH and each of the others is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

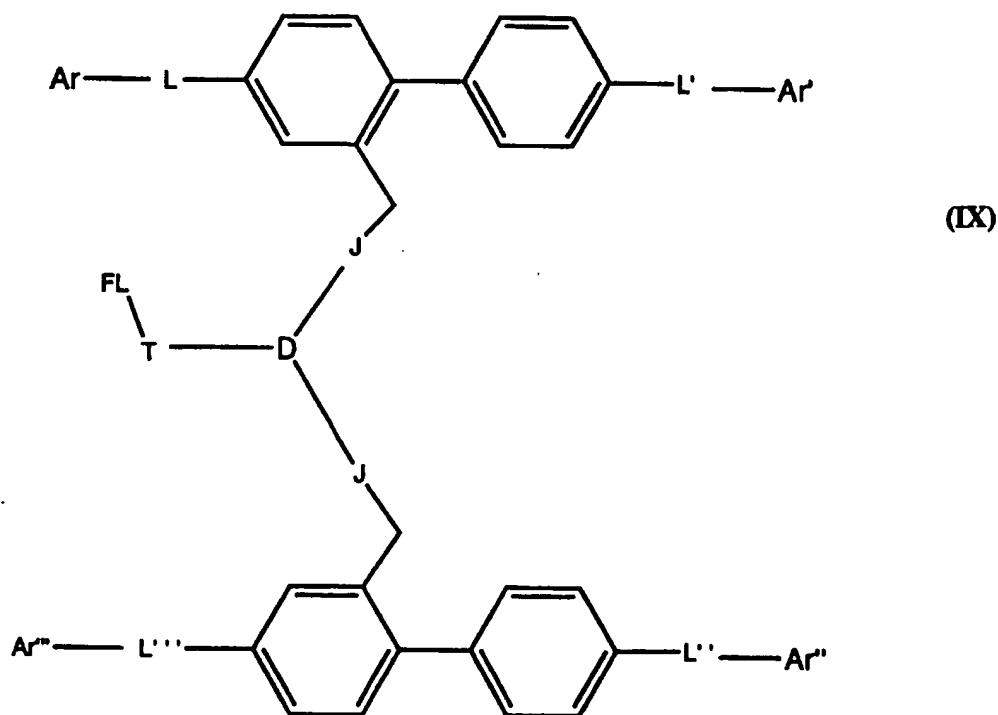
15

Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:

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and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

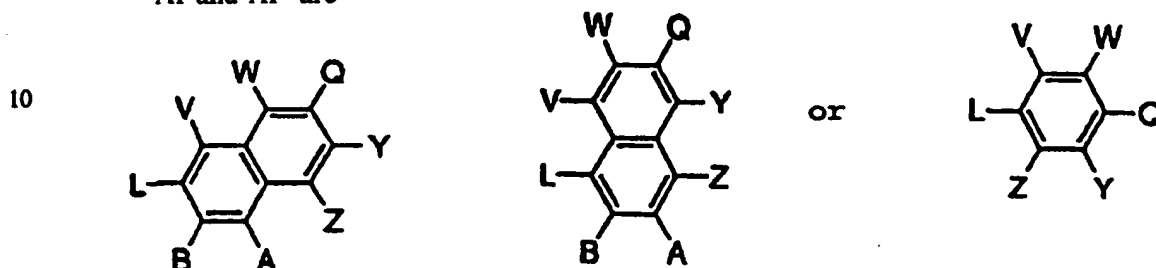
J is NH or S;

T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;

5 FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin or any other fluorescent moiety;

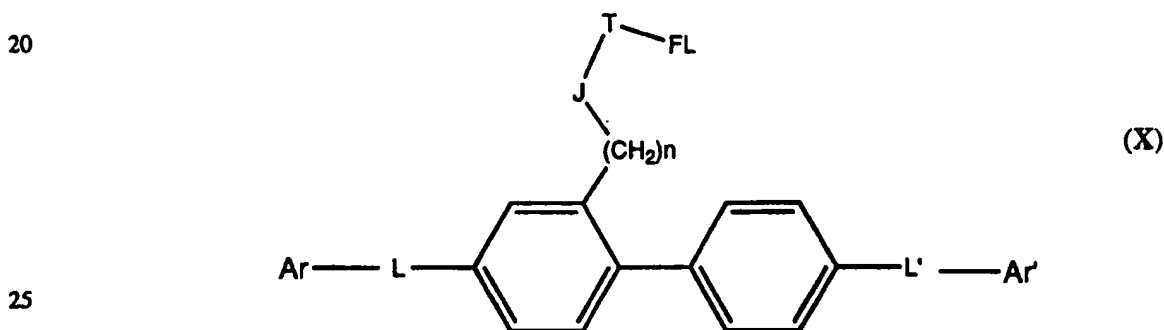
L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



15 and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

Another aspect of the invention is an amyloid binding compound of the formula:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

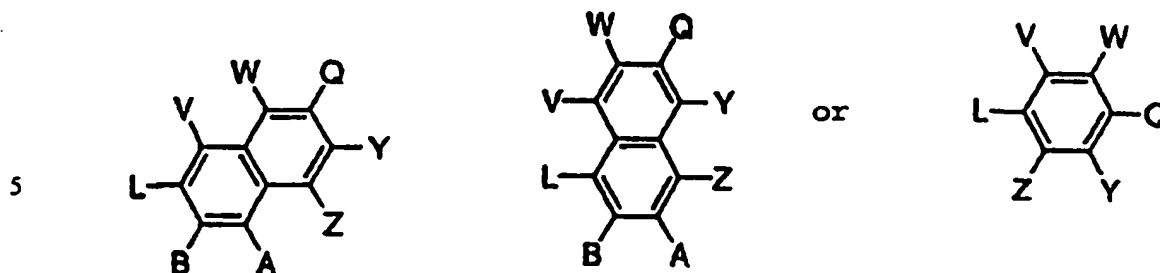
J is NH or S;

30 T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;

FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin or any other fluorescent moiety;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for diagnosing the degree of progression of Alzheimer's disease in a mammal. A first mammal having Alzheimer's disease and having brain amyloid fibrils, e.g., protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid or combinations thereof, is provided. A labeled ligand, e.g., an organometallic ligand, where the label is, e.g., technetium-99m, indium-111, yttrium-90, rhenium-186 or technetium-99, capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils is also provided. Preferred labeled ligands are compounds of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils in the brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils. The localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils in the mammal is determined by imaging, e.g., radioimaging, magnetic resonance imaging or single photon emission computed tomographic imaging, so as to diagnose the degree of progression of the Alzheimer's disease. In certain embodiments, the localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils is compared to a standard.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for monitoring the response to a therapy in a mammal having Alzheimer's disease. A mammal having Alzheimer's disease and having brain amyloid fibrils is provided. The mammal is treated with a therapy for Alzheimer's disease. The response of the mammal to the treating step is monitored by determining whether the therapy alters the localization or quantification of the amyloid fibrils in the mammals. In certain embodiments, the determining step comprises providing a labeled ligand, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with

the amyloid fibrils in the brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils. The localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils in the mammal is determined by imaging.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for evaluating the ability of an agent to alter the localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils in a mammal. A mammal  
5 having brain amyloid fibrils is provided. An agent is provided. The agent is administered to the mammal and it is determined whether the agent alters the localization or quantification of the brain amyloid fibrils in the mammal.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal having a disease associated with aggregated amyloid. A mammal having such a  
10 disease and having amyloid fibrils is provided. An agent is provided and administered to the mammal. It is determined if the agent alters the localization or quantification of the amyloid fibrils in the mammal. An alteration in the localization or quantification which results in a localization or quantification more similar to that of a mammal which does not have the disease is correlated with the agent being useful for treating the mammal having the disease.  
15 The invention also includes the agent obtainable by this method.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a mammal. A mammal having amyloid fibrils, e.g., in the brain, pancreas, vasculature, spleen, liver, kidneys, adrenals, lymph nodes, muscle, cardiovascular system, skin, or any combination thereof, is provided. An organometallic  
20 ligand capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils is provided, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils so as to result in organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes. The localization or quantification of the complexes is determined in the  
25 mammal, e.g., by imaging. In certain embodiments, the administering and determining steps are repeated after a time interval so as to establish a time course for the localization or quantification of the complexes in the mammal. In other embodiments, the mammal is deceased, and the administering step is, e.g., to the postmortem brain or a portion thereof.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a  
30 mammal. A mammal having Alzheimer's disease is provided. The mammal has non-aggregated amyloid proteins or aggregated amyloid proteins, or combinations thereof. An organometallic ligand capable of interacting with the non-aggregated amyloid proteins, or with the aggregated amyloid proteins, or with both of the amyloid proteins, is provided, e.g.,

a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. A therapeutically effective amount of the organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the non-aggregated amyloid proteins so as to inhibit aggregation of the amyloid proteins, or with the aggregated amyloid proteins, or with both of the amyloid proteins, such that treatment of the Alzheimer's disease occurs.

Another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition for treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an organometallic ligand, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, the ligand being able to interact with amyloid proteins in a mammal in need of treatment for Alzheimer's disease, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a deceased mammal. A deceased mammal or a portion thereof having amyloid fibrils is provided. An organometallic ligand, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils is provided. The organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal or portion thereof under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils so as to result in organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes. The localization or quantification of the complexes in the mammal or portion thereof is determined, e.g., by autoradiography, SPECT or PET imaging.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion protein in a mammal. A mammal is provided. Bodily fluid or tissue, e.g., lymph, blood or urine, obtained from the mammal is provided. A labeled ligand capable of interacting with aggregated prion protein is provided, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The bodily fluid or tissue is contacted *in vitro* with the labeled ligand under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the aggregated prion protein if the aggregated prion protein is present in the bodily fluid or tissue, so as to result in labeled aggregated prion protein. The presence or absence of the labeled aggregated prion protein in the bodily fluid or tissue is determined. In certain embodiments, the mammal has a prion disease, e.g., scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy or Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion protein in a mammal. A mammal is provided. A labeled ligand capable of interacting

with aggregated prion protein is provided, e.g., a compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the aggregated prion protein if the aggregated prion protein is present in the mammal, so as to result in labeled

5 aggregated prion protein. The presence or absence of the labeled aggregated prion protein is determined in the mammal by imaging.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for determining the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid. Cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. A fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, e.g., a compound of formula IX or  
10 X, is provided. The cells are contacted with the fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow the fluorescent ligand to interact with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid if it is present so as to result in fluorescent-labeled aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid. The presence or absence of a fluorescent signal is determined. The presence of a fluorescent signal indicates the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

15 Another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid. Cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. An agent is provided. A fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, e.g., a compound of formula IX or X, is provided. The cells are contacted with the agent to form a mixture under conditions which allow aggregation of the  
20  $\beta$ -amyloid if the agent was not present. The mixture is contacted with the fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow the fluorescent ligand to interact with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils if they are present so as to result in fluorescent-labeled  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the agent inhibits aggregation of the  $\beta$ -amyloid. The presence of a fluorescent signal indicates the presence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore minimal or no inhibition by the agent. The  
25 absence of a fluorescent signal indicates the absence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore inhibition by the agent. This inhibition is correlated with the agent being useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying a labeled ligand which selectively binds to one type of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibril. A labeled compound is provided, e.g., a  
30 compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. First  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are provided, and second  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. The labeled compound is contacted with the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the labeled compound binds to the



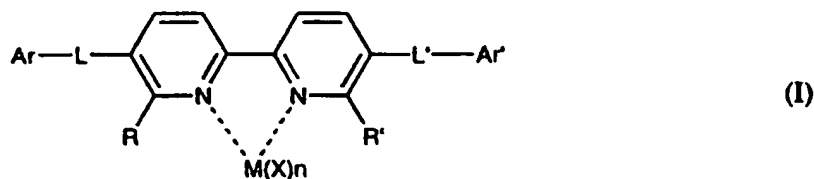
first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. If the labeled compound does not bind to the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, then the labeled compound is contacted with the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow the labeled compound to interact with the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the labeled compound binds to the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, binding being correlated with a labeled ligand which selectively binds to the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils as compared to the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. The invention also includes the labeled ligand obtainable from this method.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying a labeled ligand which binds to one or more amyloid proteins, e.g.,  $\beta$ -amyloid, Islet amyloid polypeptide, Ig light chain, transthyretin, lysozyme, or  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin, using, e.g., a labeled compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The invention also includes the labeled ligand obtainable from this method.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be better understood from the following specification.

#### Detailed Description

This invention provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

R and R' are H,  $N_2H_x$  (x is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4),  $CH_2OH$ ,  $CH_2NH_2$ ,  $CH_2SH$ , o- $C_6H_4CH_2COOH$ ,  $CH_2NHCH_2CH_2SH$ ,  $CH_2P(CH_3)_2$ , or  $CH_2PCH_2CH_2P(CH_3)_2$ , and can be the same or different from each other, and if R or R' is not H it can additionally bind or not bind to M, and if R or R' is H it cannot bind to M;

M is  $^{99m}Tc$ ,  $^{111}In$ ,  $^{90}Y$ ,  $^{99}Tc$ ,  $^{186}Re$ , Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, or oxo forms of these metals;

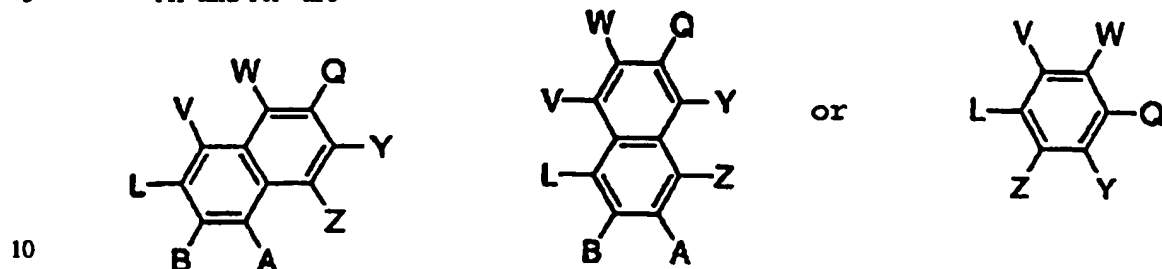
X is Cl, I, Br, F,  $P(R^2)_3$  ( $R^2$  is  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $P(Ar^2)_3$  ( $Ar^2$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $R^3NC$  ( $R^3$  is  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $Ar^3NC$  ( $Ar^3$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $SR^4$  ( $R^4$  is  $CH_2CH_2SH$  or  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon), or  $P(R^5)_2R^6$  ( $R^5$  is  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon;  $R^6$  is  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon

or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , and each X can be the same or different from each other;

n is the number 1, 2, 3 or 4;

L and L' are  $-\text{N}=\text{N}-$ ,  $-\text{CONH}-$ ,  $-\text{NHCO}-$ ,  $-\text{HN}-\text{NH}-$ , or  $-\text{C}=\text{C}-$ , and can be the same or different from each other; and

5 Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH,  $\text{COOH}$ , H,  $\text{R}^5$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CONH}_2$ , CN,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  or  $\text{SO}_3$  and can be the same or different from each other.

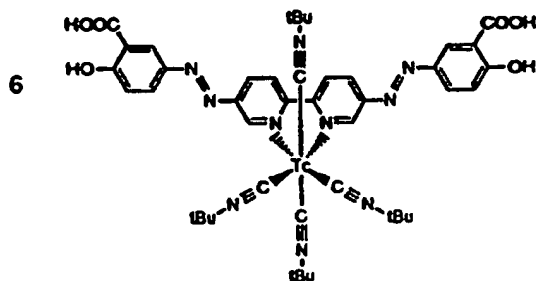
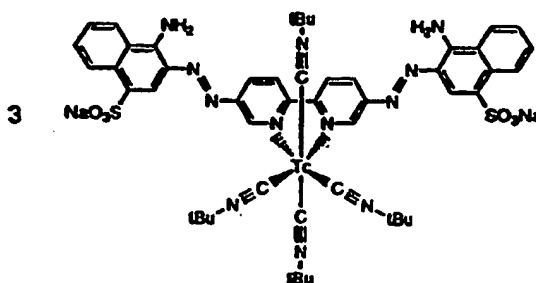
15 These compounds are referred to herein as BIPY compounds. The metals, M, can be radioactive, e.g.,  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ , or non-radioactive, e.g., Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe or Ni. Preferably, the radioactive metal is  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ . The oxo forms of the metals, e.g.,  $\text{Re}=\text{O}$  or  $\text{Tc}=\text{O}$ , are preferred. The oxo forms are generally more stable and are charge neutral.

20 In certain embodiments, if the R or  $\text{R}^1$  groups are any group except H, each or both can, but do not have to, additionally bind to M. See, e.g., compounds 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 and 66.

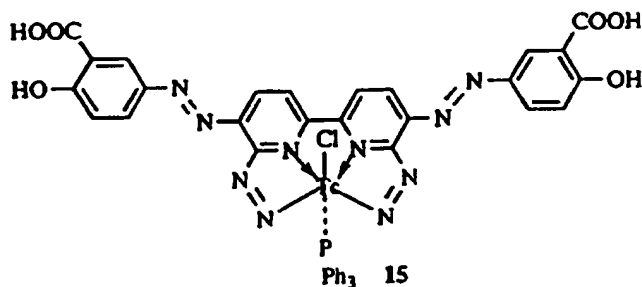
When the X moiety is  $\text{P}(\text{R}^2)_3$ , the  $\text{R}^2$  can be any  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon, e.g., alkyl or substituted alkyl group, e.g., methyl or ethyl or t-butyl or, e.g., any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl. When the X moiety is  $\text{P}(\text{Ar}^2)_3$ , the  $\text{Ar}^2$  can be any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl. When the X moiety is an isonitrile,  $\text{R}^3\text{NC}$ , the  $\text{R}^3$  can be any  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon, e.g., alkyl or substituted alkyl group, e.g., methyl, ethyl, or t-butyl, or, e.g., any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl. When the X moiety is  $\text{Ar}^3\text{NC}$ , the  $\text{Ar}^3$  can be any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl. When the X moiety is  $\text{SR}^4$ , the  $\text{R}^4$  can be any  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon, e.g., alkyl or substituted alkyl group, e.g., methyl, ethyl, or t-butyl, or, e.g., any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl, or the  $\text{R}^4$  can be  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ . When the X moiety is

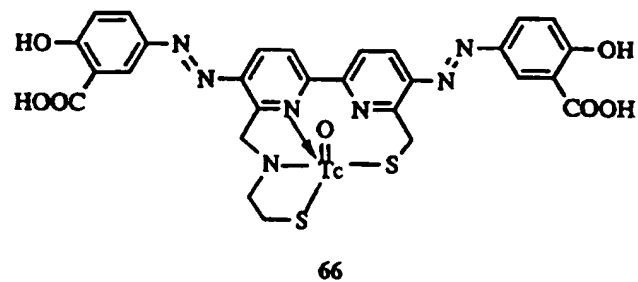
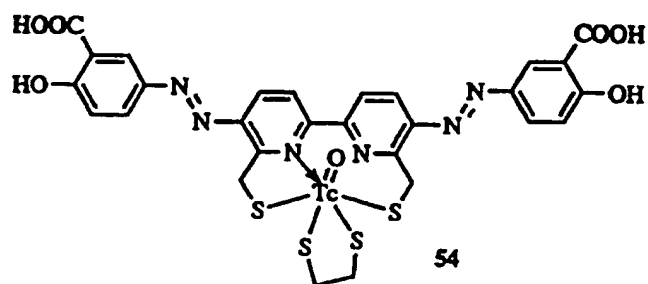
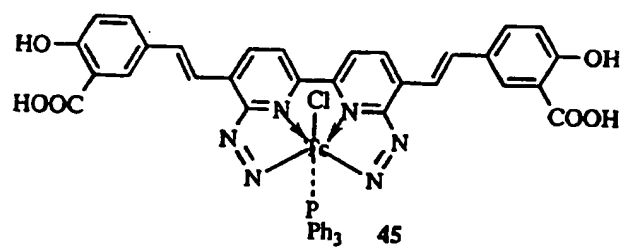
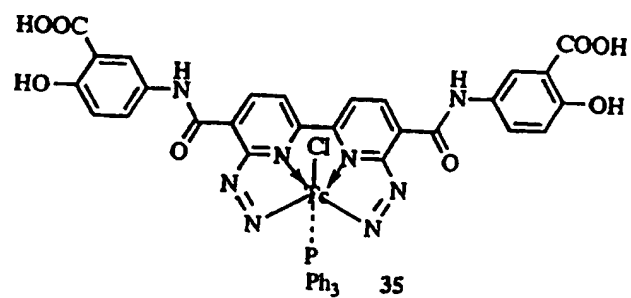
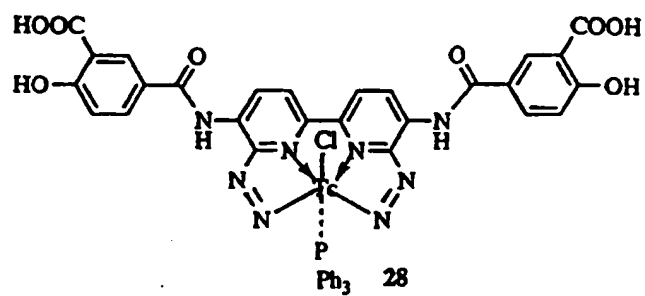
$P(R^5)_2R^6$ , the  $R^5$  can be any  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon, e.g., alkyl or substituted alkyl group, e.g., methyl, ethyl or t-butyl, or, e.g., any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl, and  $R^6$  can be  $CH_2CH_2P(CH_3)_2$  or any  $C_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon, e.g., alkyl or substituted alkyl group, e.g., methyl, ethyl or t-butyl, or, e.g., any aryl or substituted aryl group, e.g., phenyl, paramethoxyphenyl or naphthyl.  $n$  is the number of X moieties present, which is the number required to satisfy the valence requirements of the metal, and can be 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Preferred compounds of formula I have the formulas:

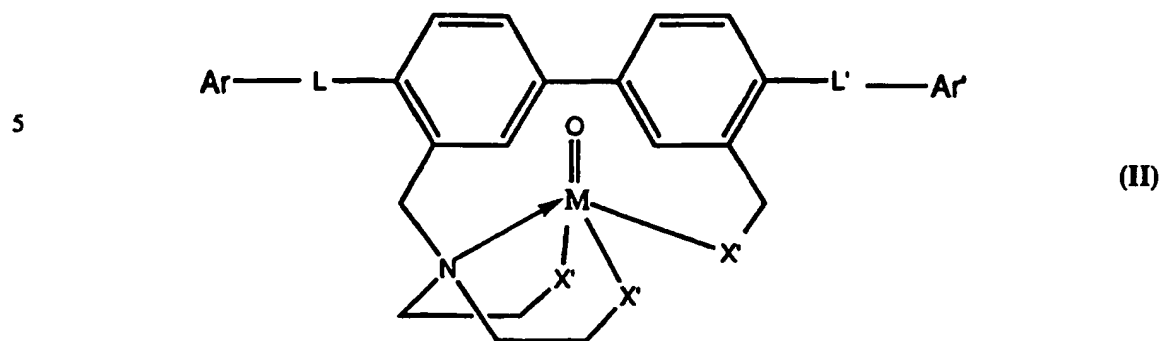


Other preferred compounds of formula I have the formulas:





This invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula:



10 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

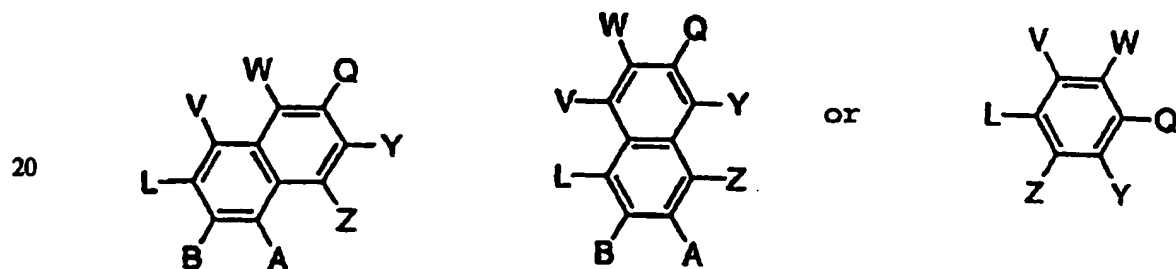
wherein

M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

X' is S, NH or O;

15 L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

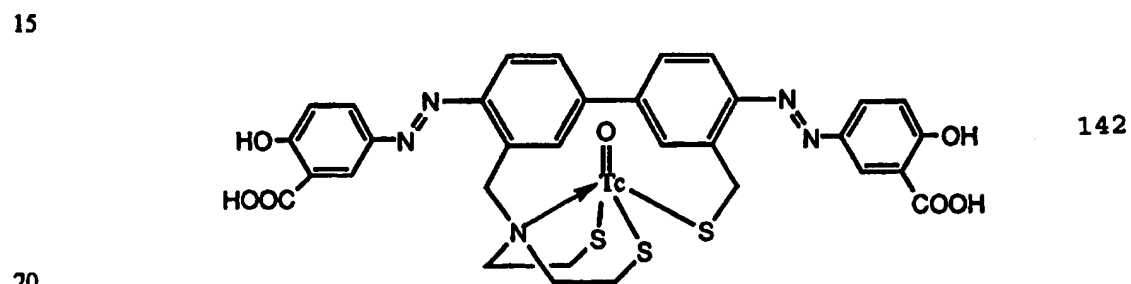
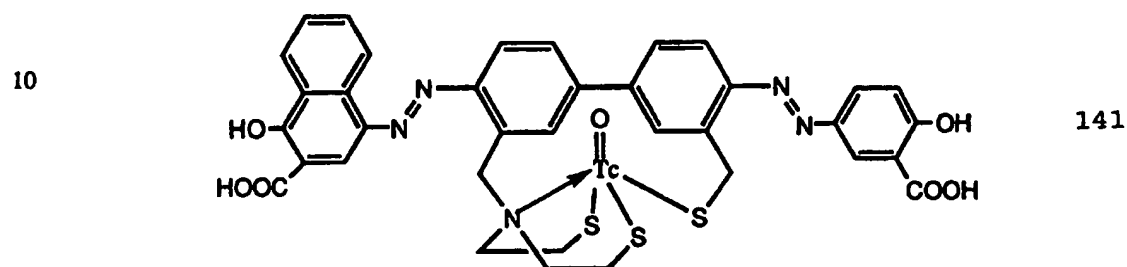
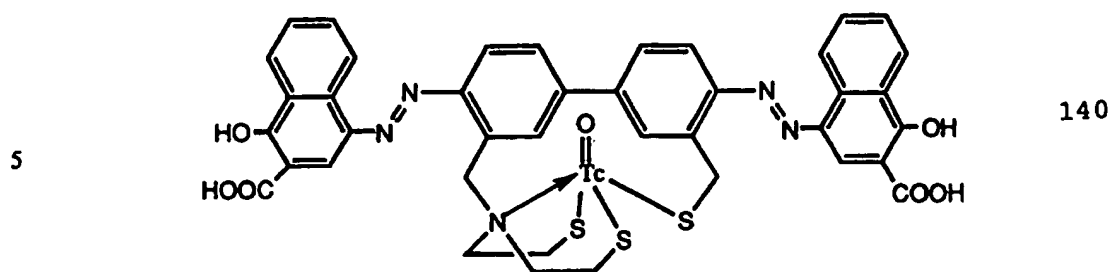
Ar and Ar' are



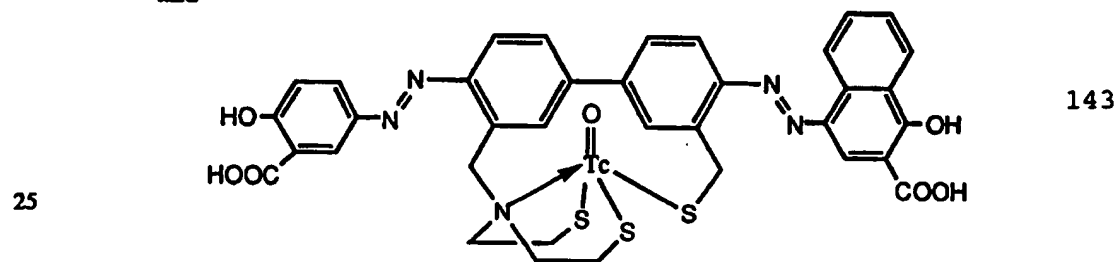
and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is  
 25 OH, COOH, H,  $\text{R}^5$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CONH}_2$ , CN,  
 $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  or  $\text{SO}_3$  and can be the same or different from each other.

Compounds of formula II, referred to herein as  $\text{NX}_3$  compounds, can be used, e.g.,  
 in SPECT imaging of amyloid, described herein. An advantage of compounds of formula II  
 is that the metal complex is uncharged and therefore can pass more easily through the blood  
 brain barrier when administered to mammals. The uncharged  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  complex is easier to  
 30 prepare than a charged complex (as, e.g., compounds of formula I), a consideration which  
 influences the practicality of such a reagent for widespread SPECT imaging.

Preferred compounds of formula II have the formulas:



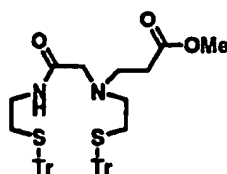
and



The invention also provides a compound of the formula

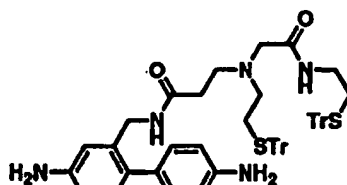


The invention also provided a compound of the formula



82

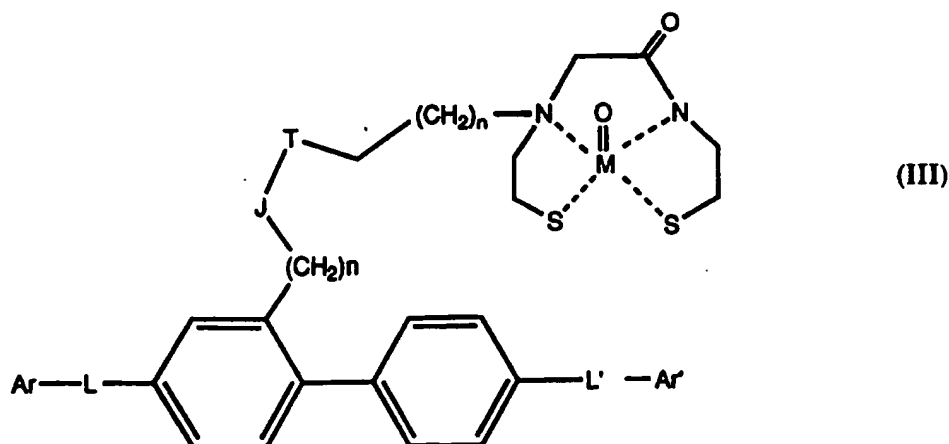
The invention also provides a compound of the formula



83

Each of the above three compounds can be used to synthesize the amyloid binding compounds of formula II discussed above. In addition, compounds 79 and 82 allow the synthesis of  $N_2S_2$  dimers (formula IV) and a type of head-to-tail dimer (formula VIII). Compound 79 also allows the synthesis of fluorescent probes (formulas IX and X).

The invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula



(III)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH, O or S;

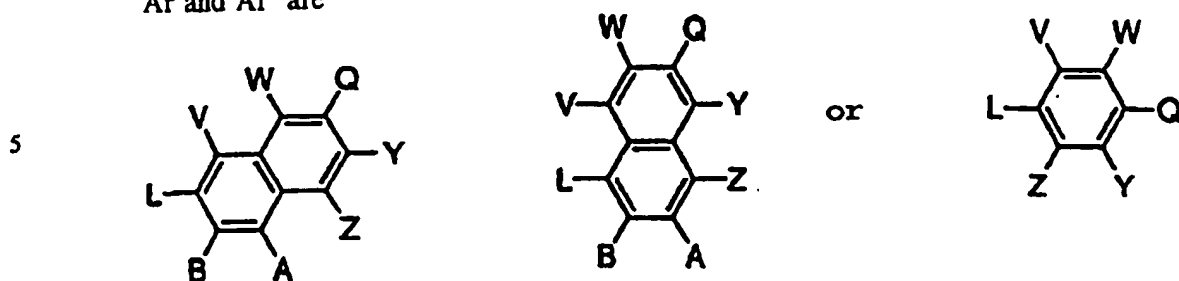
T is CO or  $CH_2$ ;

n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is  $^{99m}Tc$ ,  $^{111}In$ ,  $^{90}Y$ ,  $^{99}Tc$  or  $^{186}Re$ ;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



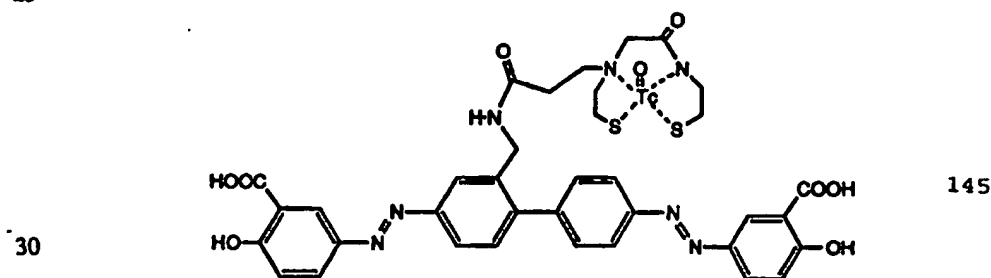
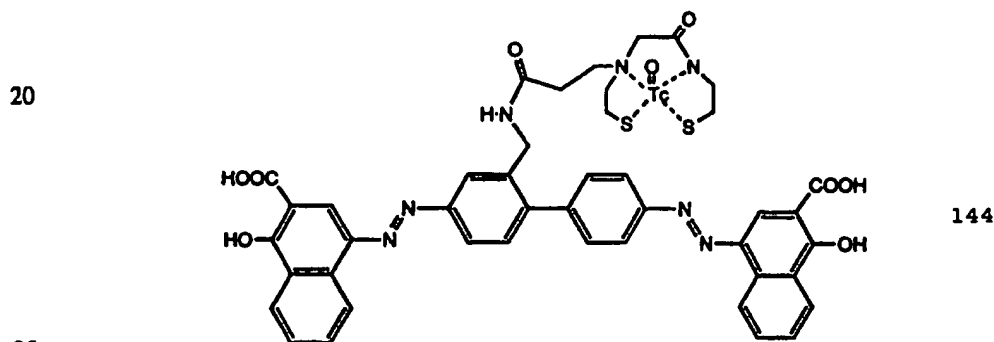
and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

10

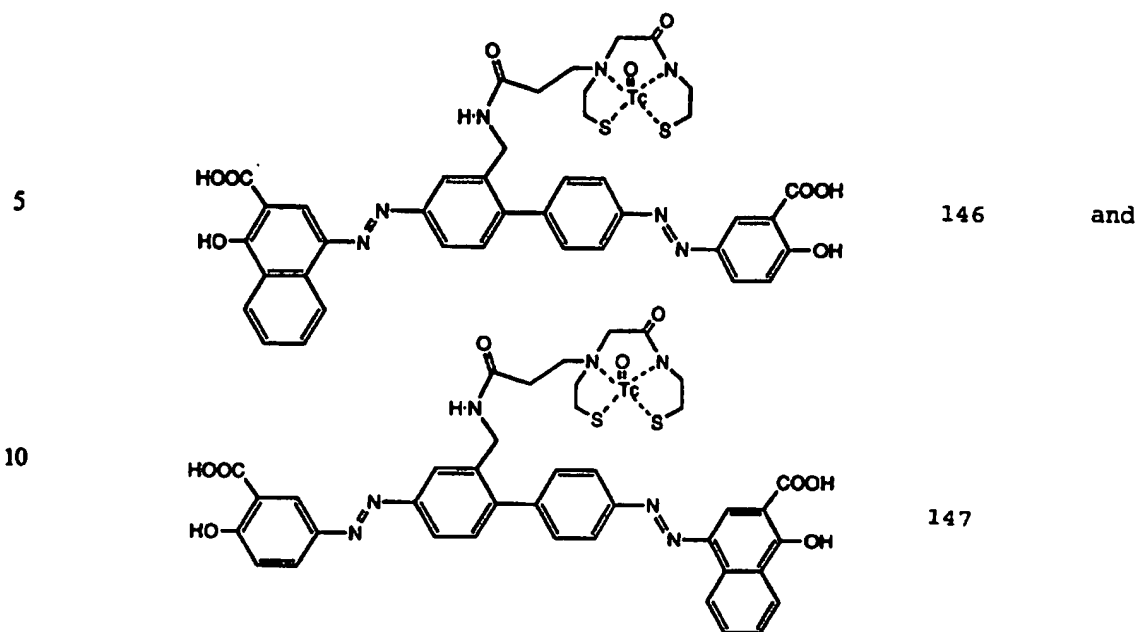
Compounds of formula III, referred to herein as N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> compounds, can be used, e.g., in SPECT imaging of amyloid, described herein. An advantage of compounds of formula III is that the metal complex is uncharged and therefore can pass more easily through the blood brain barrier when administered to mammals. The uncharged metal complexes are easier to prepare than a charged complex (as, e.g., compounds of formula I), a consideration which influences the practicality of such a reagent for widespread SPECT imaging.

15

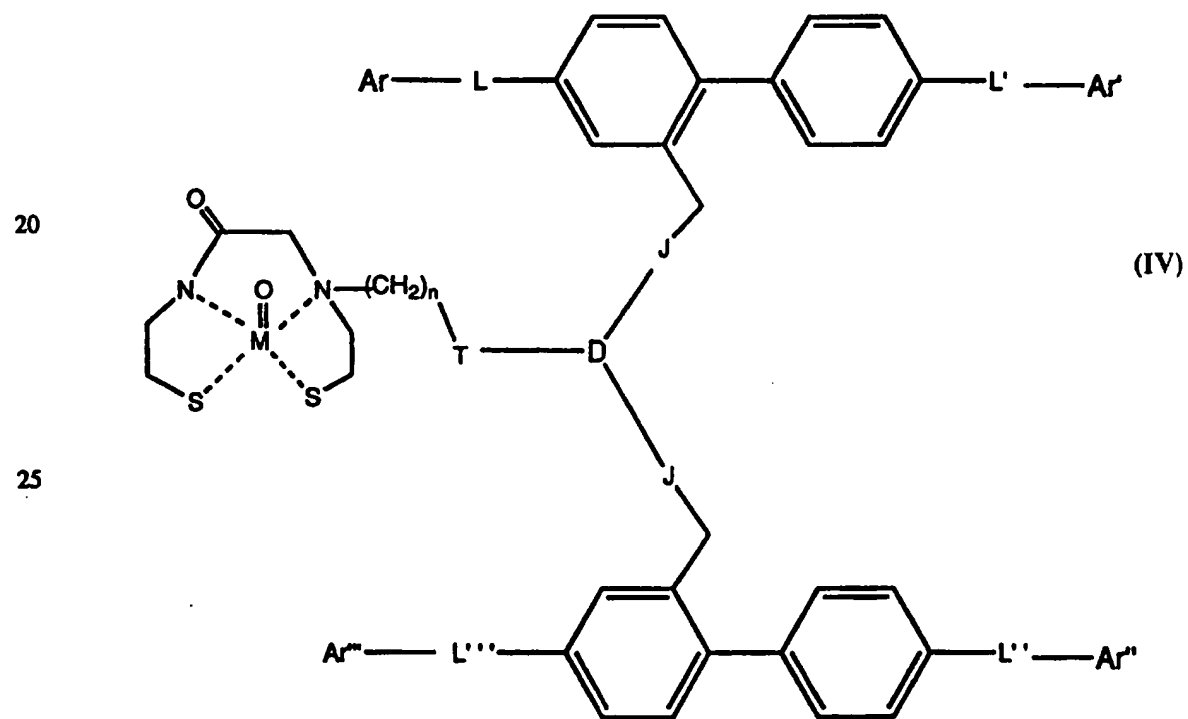
Preferred compounds of formula III have the formulas:







15 The invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH or S;

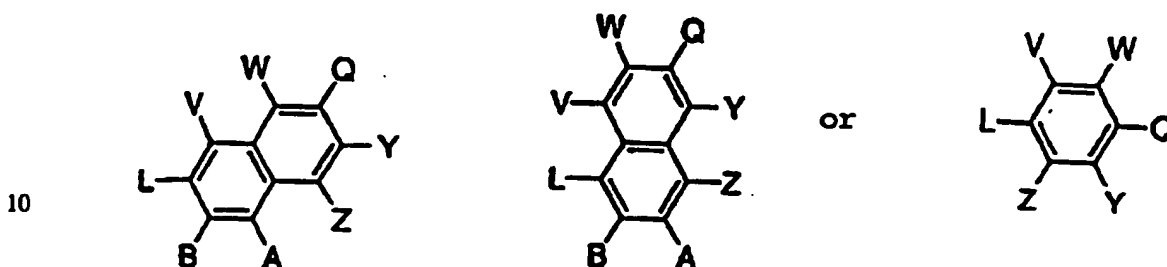
T is CO or CH<sub>2</sub>;

n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc or <sup>186</sup>Re;

L, L', L'' and L''' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be  
5 the same or different from each other;

Ar, Ar', Ar'' and Ar''' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is  
OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN,  
15 NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other; and

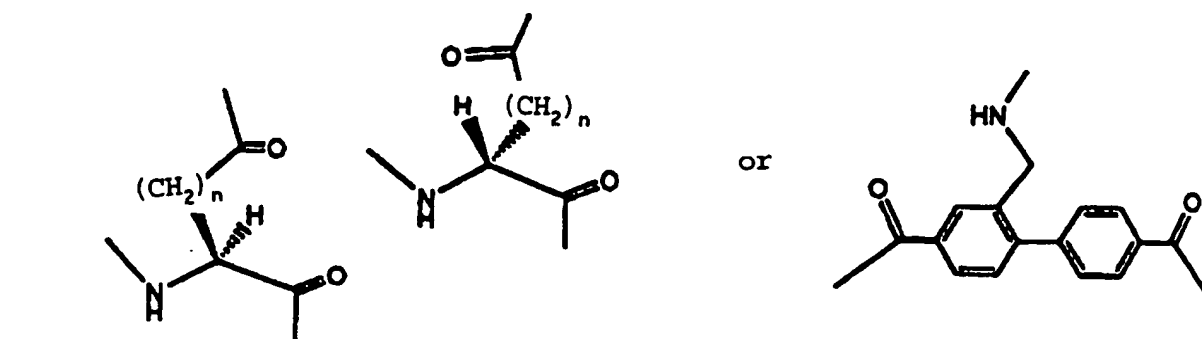
when J is NH and T is CO, then D is a trifunctional linker with two carboxyl groups  
and one amine group; and

when J is NH and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is COCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>CO;

when J is S and T is CO, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>NH)CH<sub>2</sub>; and

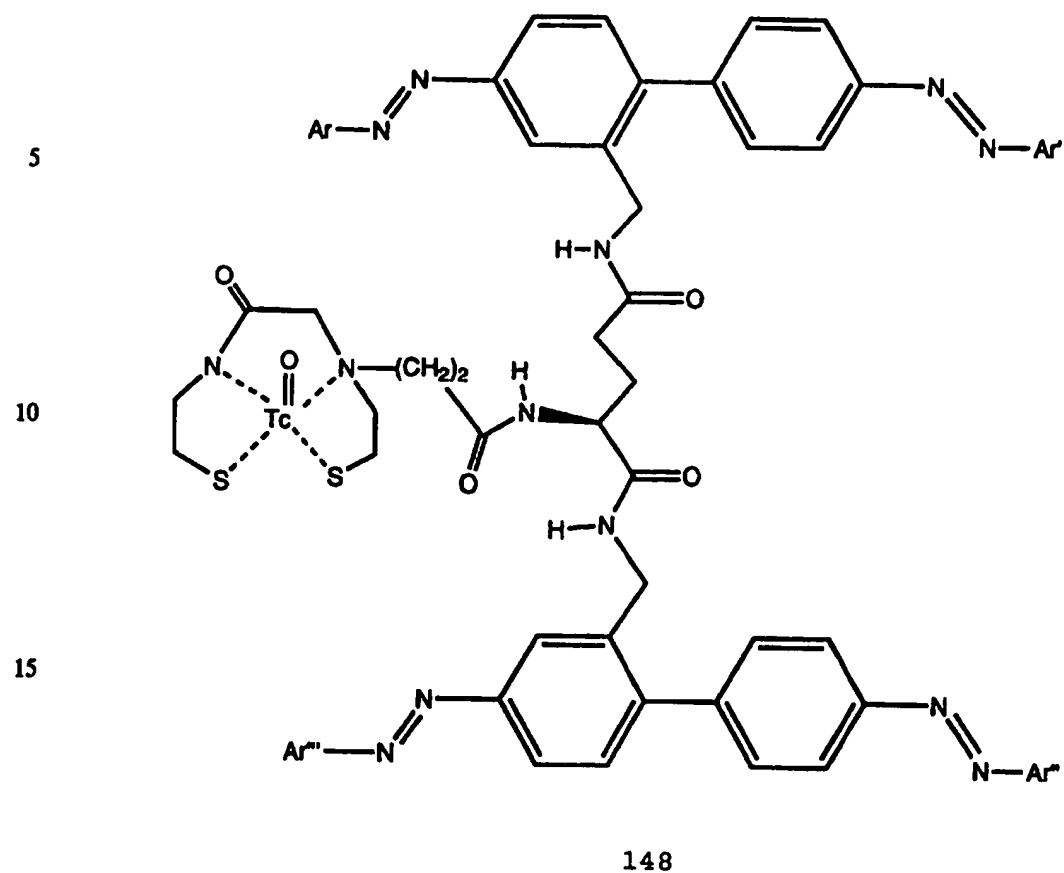
20 when J is S and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>.

In certain embodiments, when J is NH and T is CO, then D is

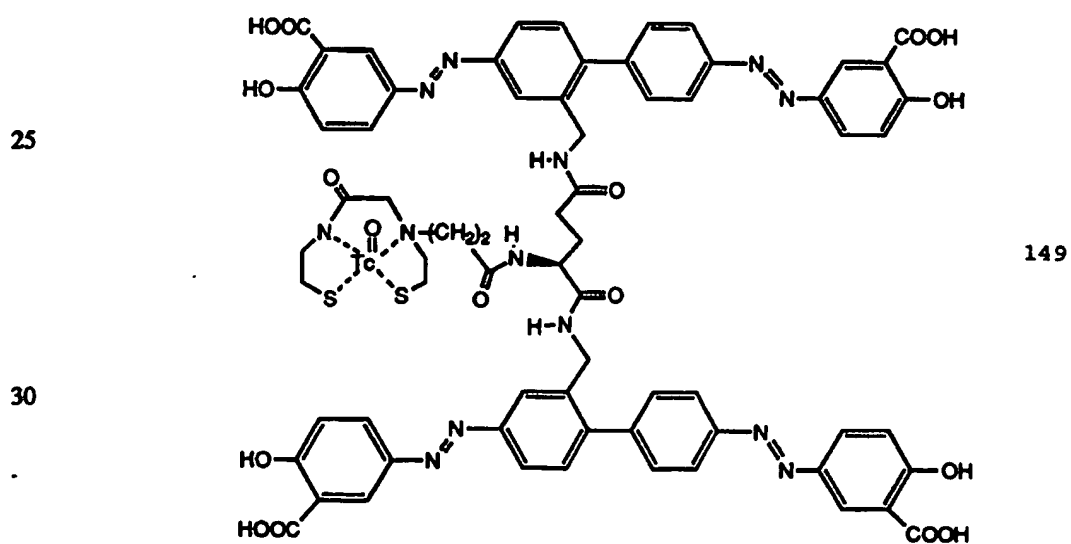


and n is the number 1 or 2.

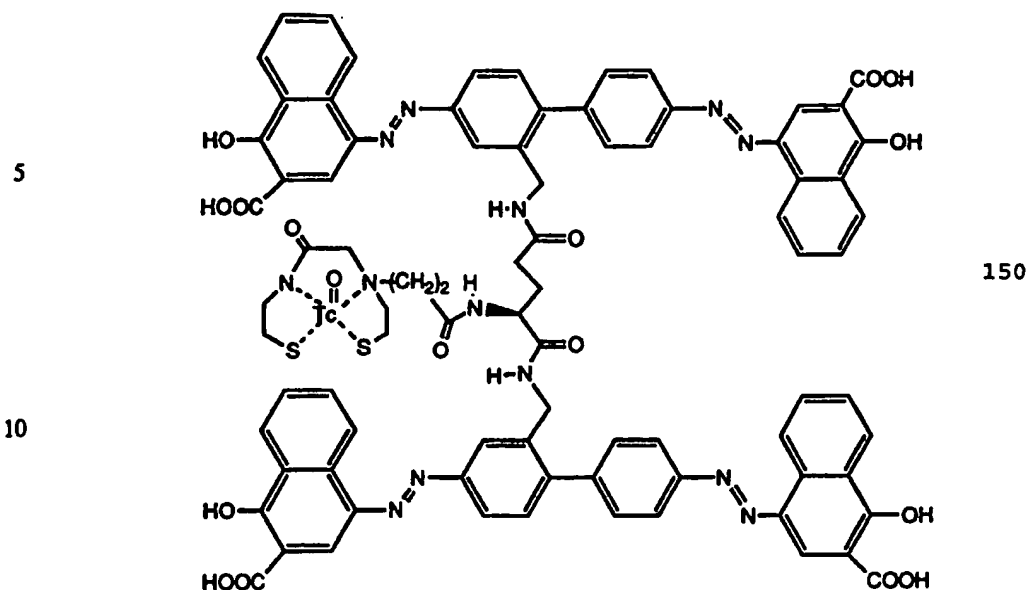
Preferred compounds of formula IV have the formula:



Examples of compounds of formula IV include:



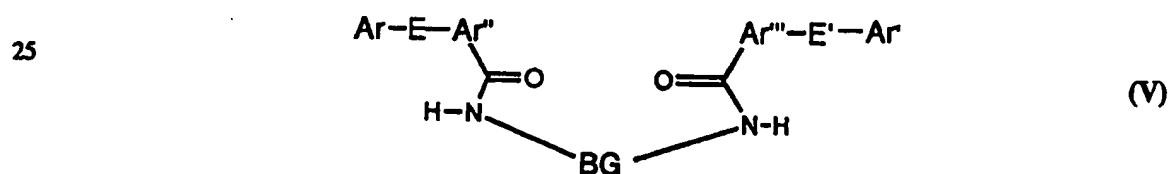
and



Compounds of formula IV ( $N_2S_2$  dimers with a trifunctional linker) can be synthesized, e.g., as described in Example 26 or by combinatorial synthesis of libraries as described in Example 31.

Compounds of formula IV can be used, e.g., in SPECT imaging of amyloid, described herein. An advantage of these dimeric compounds is that they can have increased affinity for binding amyloid as compared to the related monomeric compounds.

The invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula

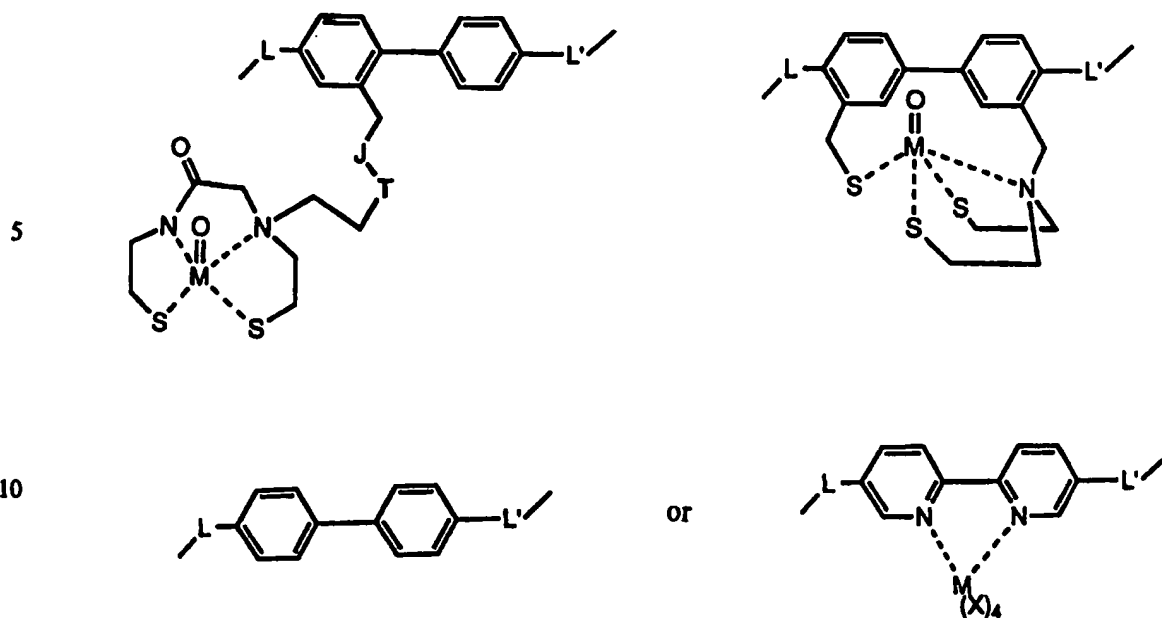


and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

BG is any dicarbonyl or dithiocarbonyl moiety;

E and E' are



and can be the same or different from each other, wherein

15 M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

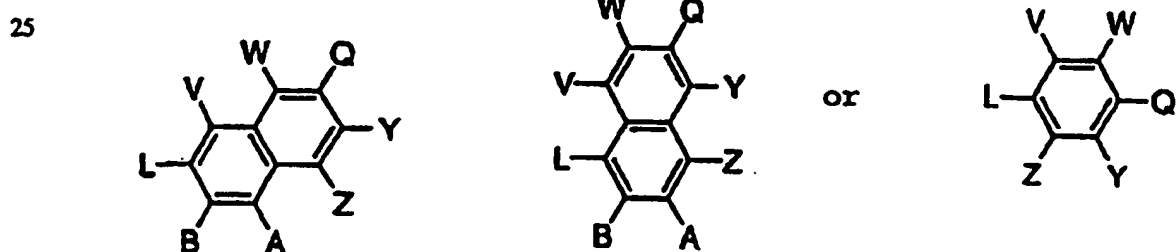
L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

J is NH or S;

T is CO or  $\text{CH}_2$ ;

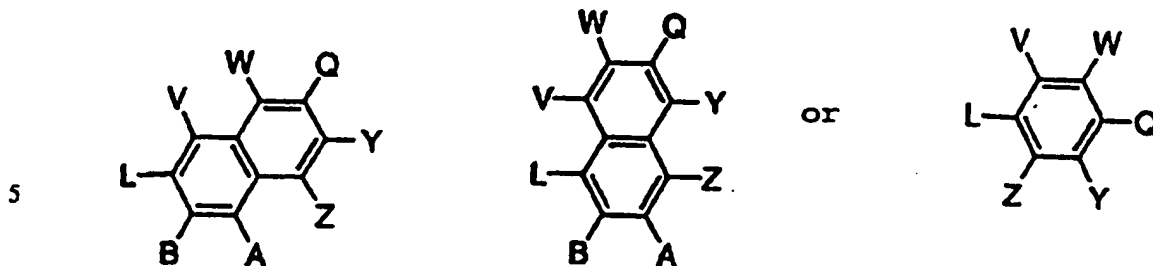
20 X is Cl, I, Br, F,  $\text{P}(\text{R}^2)_3$  ( $\text{R}^2$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{P}(\text{Ar}^2)_3$  ( $\text{Ar}^2$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $\text{R}^3\text{NC}$  ( $\text{R}^3$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{Ar}^3\text{NC}$  ( $\text{Ar}^3$  is aryl or substituted aryl),  $\text{SR}^4$  ( $\text{R}^4$  is  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$  or  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon), or  $\text{P}(\text{R}^5)_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon;  $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ), and each X can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H,  $\text{R}^5$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CONH}_2$ , CN,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  or  $\text{SO}_3$  and can be the same or different from each other, and

Ar'' and Ar''' are

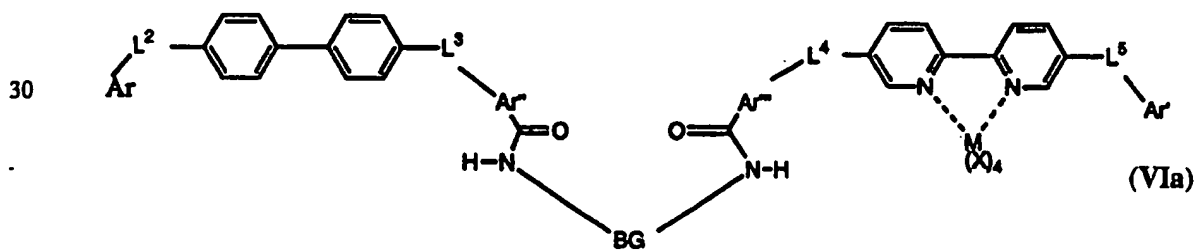
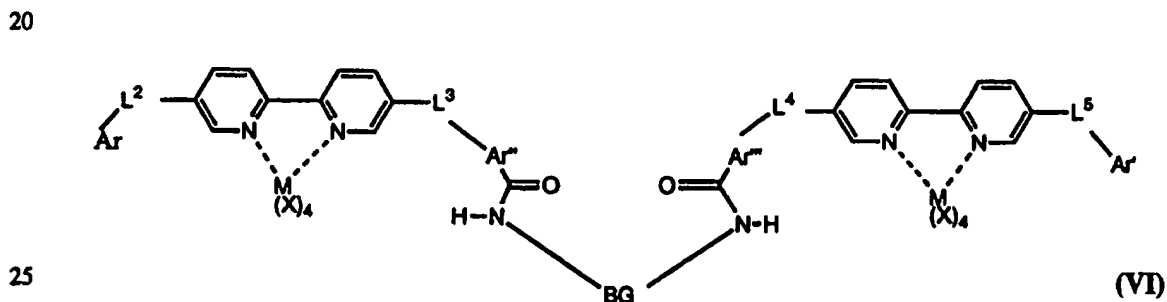


and can be the same or different from each other, where one of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is COOH and each of the others is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

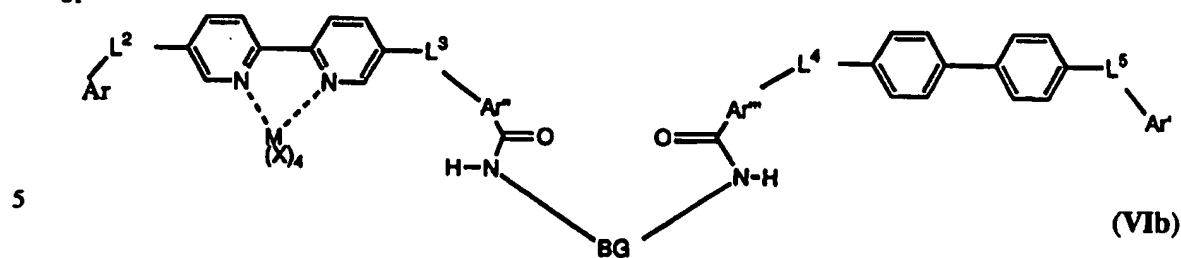
In certain preferred embodiments, BG is CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO, CS(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CS, COCH(NH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO or COCH(NH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO, and n is the number 1-6.

The dimeric compounds of formula V can be synthesized, e.g., directly or by combinatorial synthesis of libraries, as described, e.g., in Example 31. Compounds of formula V can be used, e.g., in SPECT imaging of amyloid, described herein. An advantage of these dimeric compounds is that they can have increased affinity for binding amyloid as compared to the related monomeric compounds.

Preferred compounds of formula V (BIPY dimers) have the formulas:

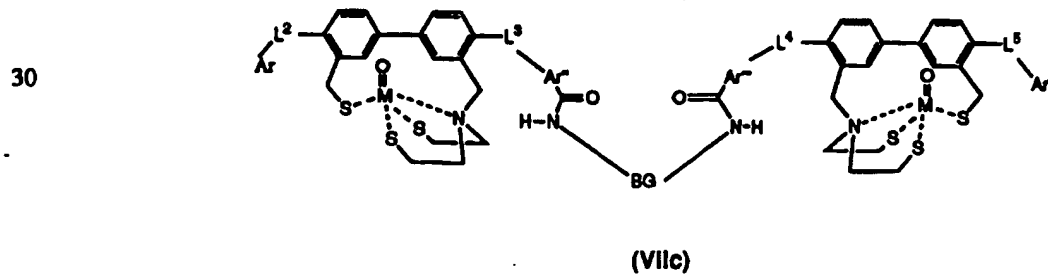
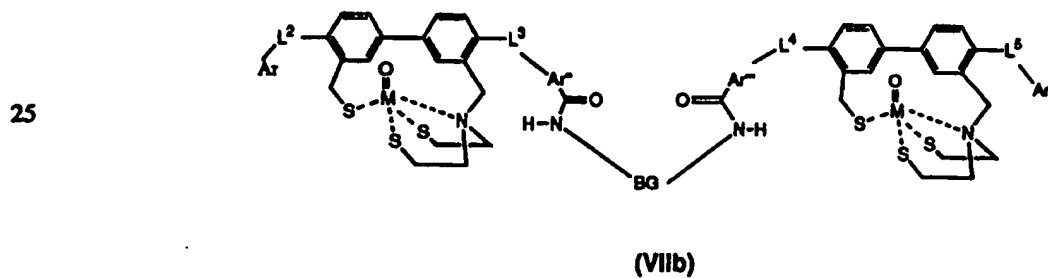
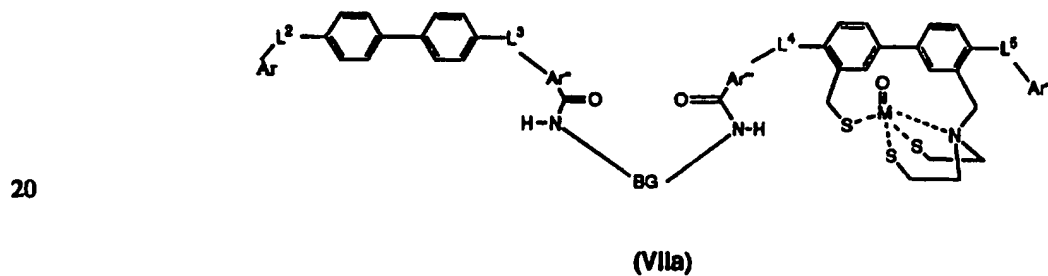
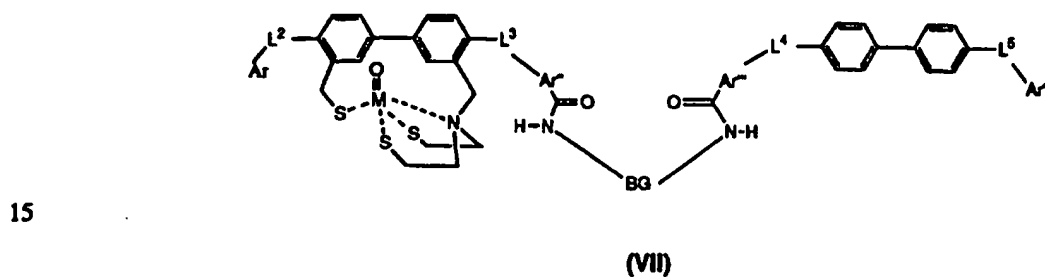


or

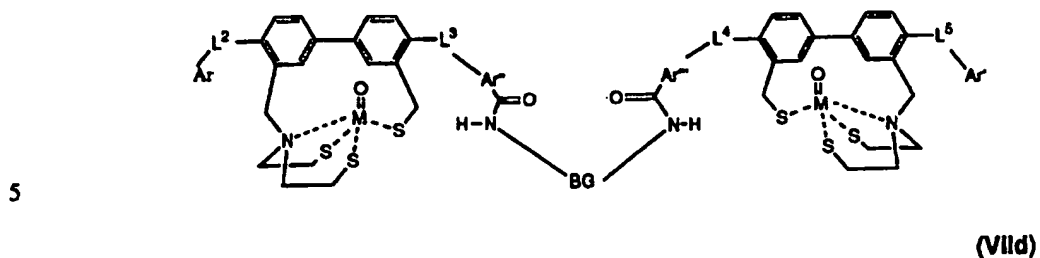


In the above,  $L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other.

10 Other preferred compounds of formula V ( $NX_3$  dimers) have the formulas:

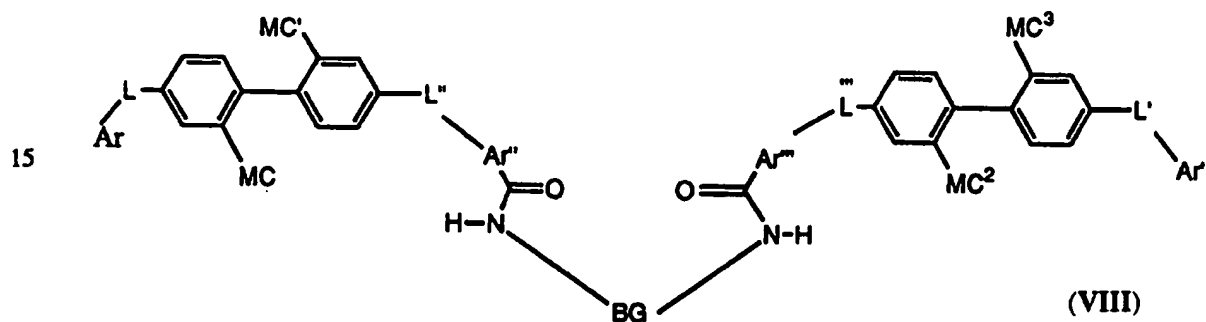


or



wherein  $L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other.

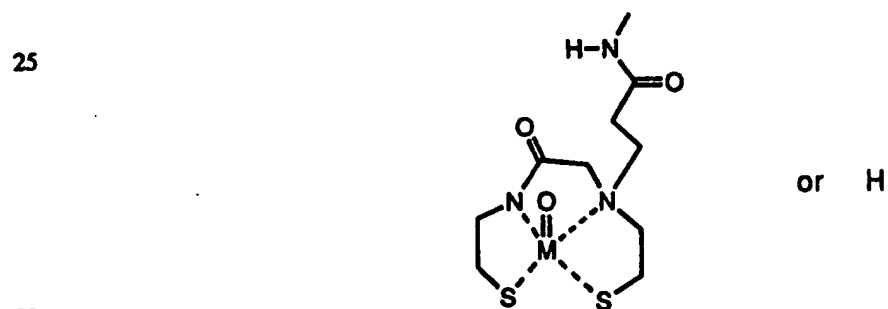
10 Other preferred compounds of formula V ( $N_2S_2$  dimers) have the formula:



20 wherein

$L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other; and

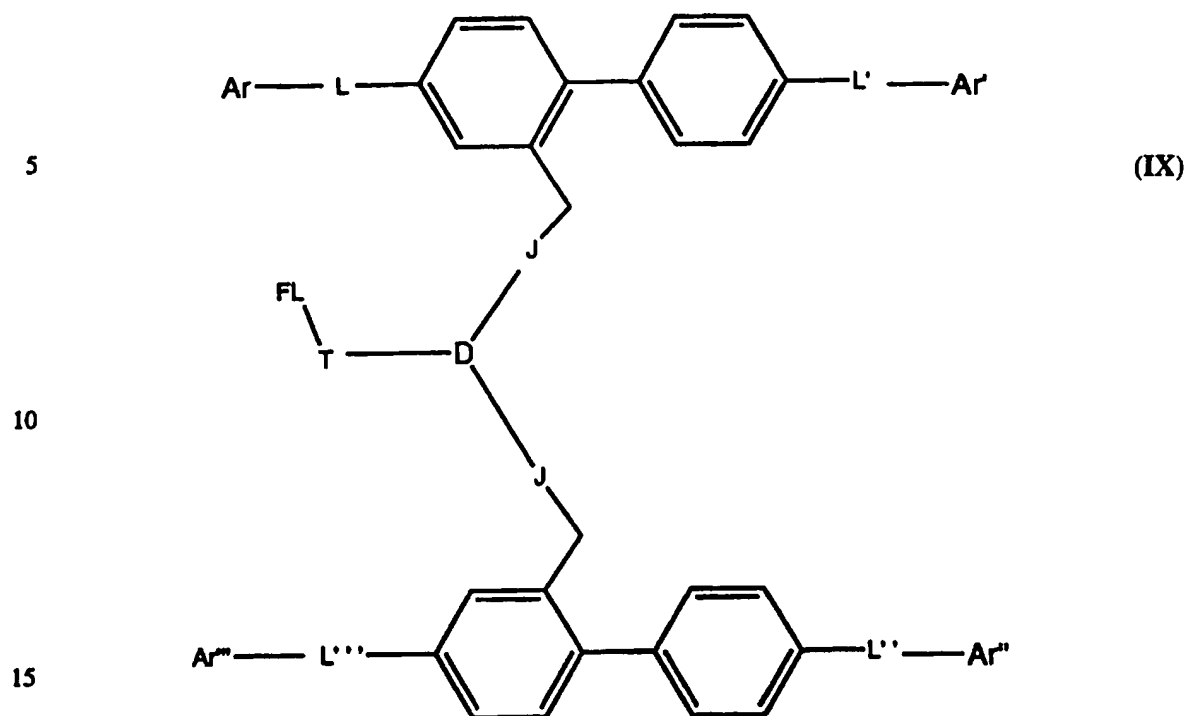
$MC$ ,  $MC^1$ ,  $MC^2$  and  $MC^3$  are



where any one of  $MC$ ,  $MC^1$ ,  $MC^2$  or  $MC^3$  is a metal binding group and the others are H, or where  $MC$  or  $MC^1$  is H and  $MC^2$  or  $MC^3$  is H and the others are a metal binding group.



The invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

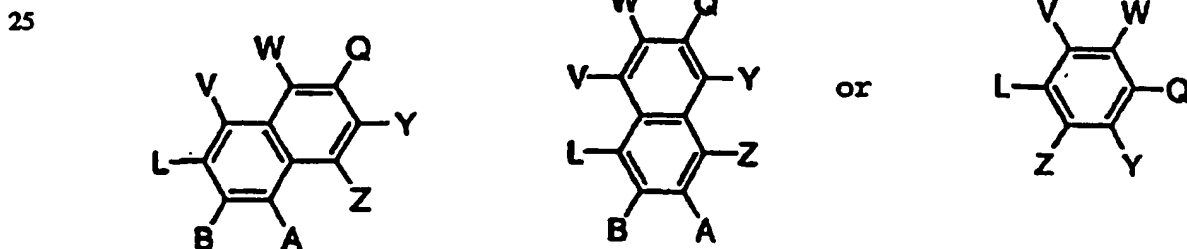
J is NH or S;

20 T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;

FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin, or any other fluorescent moiety;

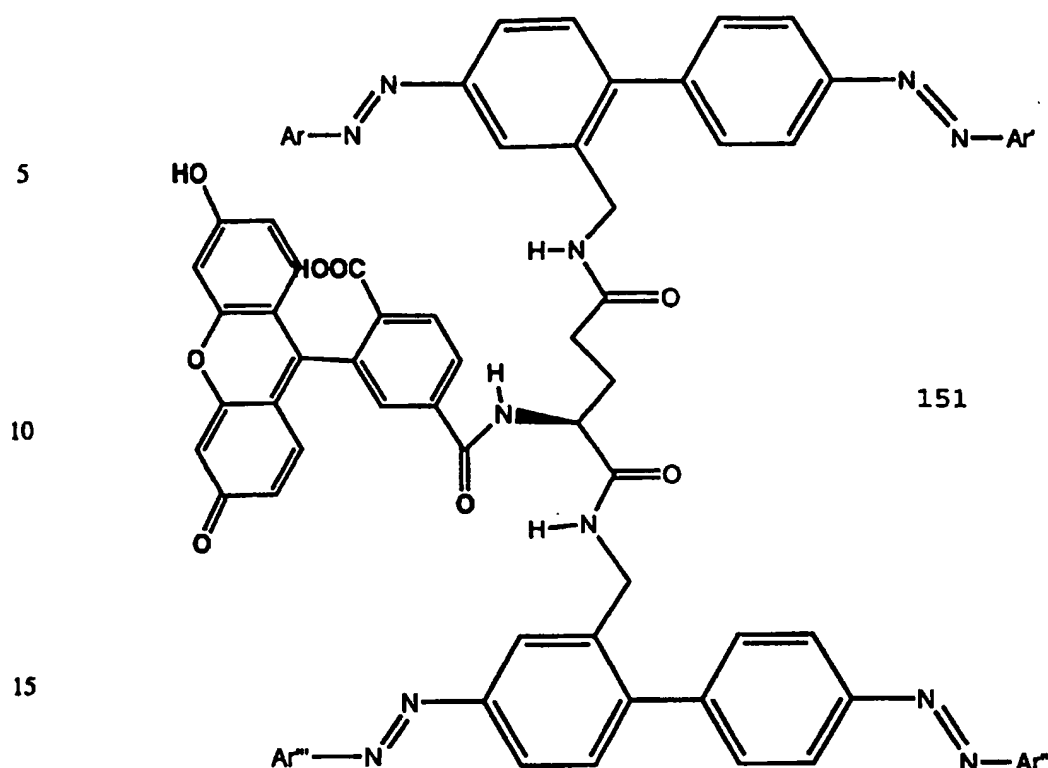
L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



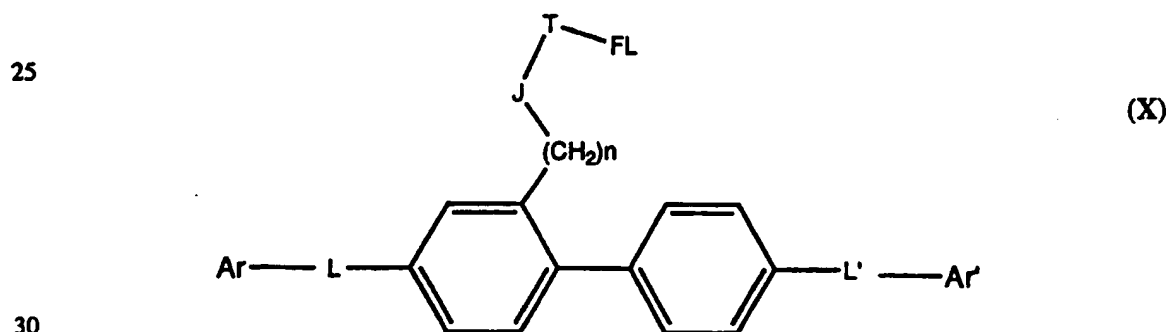
and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other.

A preferred compound of the fluorescent dimer of formula IX is



The fluorescent dimeric compounds of formula IX can be used, e.g., to measure aggregated forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid protein in cultured cells, e.g., in an *in vitro* assay for screening for compounds which inhibit aggregation in a physiologically-relevant location. An advantage of these dimeric compounds is that they have increased affinity for binding amyloid as compared to the related monomeric compounds.

The invention also provides an amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

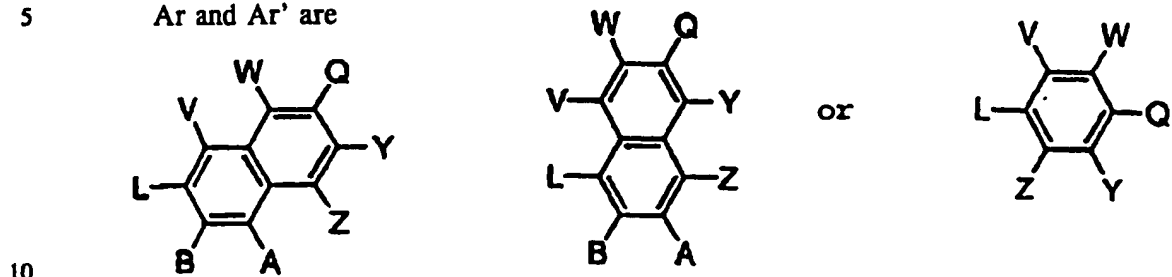
J is NH or S;

T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;

FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin, or any other fluorescent moiety;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

5 Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other.

The fluorescent monomeric compounds of formula X can be used, e.g., to measure  
15 aggregated forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid protein in cultured cells, e.g., in an *in vitro* assay for screening for compounds which inhibit aggregation in a physiologically-relevant location.

This invention also provides a method for diagnosing the degree of progression of Alzheimer's disease in a mammal. A first mammal having Alzheimer's disease and having brain amyloid fibrils is provided. A labeled ligand capable of interacting with the amyloid  
20 fibrils is also provided. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils in the brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils. The localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils in the mammal is determined by imaging so as to diagnose the degree of progression of the Alzheimer's disease.

25 Mammal is meant to include human and non-human mammals. Alzheimer's disease is meant to include human Alzheimer's disease and similar diseases in other mammals characterized by Alzheimer's disease-like amyloidosis. Alzheimer's disease is a progressively deteriorating disease which eventually leads to death. A mammal having Alzheimer's disease is meant to include stages of the disease in which the symptoms of the  
30 disease are apparent or not apparent.

By amyloid fibril is meant aggregated amyloid protein. Amyloid fibril is meant to include any aggregated precursor, intermediate or mature form of amyloid protein that is formed *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Examples of amyloid proteins include  $\beta$ -amyloid, NAC, Islet

amyloid polypeptide (IAPP), immunoglobulin G (Ig) light chain, transthyretin, lysozyme,  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin and prion protein.  $\beta$ -amyloid proteins are meant to include A $\beta$ 1-42 and A $\beta$ 1-40 (a C-terminally truncated relative of A $\beta$ 1-42), A $\beta$ 17-42, A $\beta$ 3-42 (pyro Glu), as well as other length  $\beta$ -amyloid peptides. Under certain conditions, amyloid proteins aggregate.

- 5 Examples of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, i.e.,  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, include protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, and combinations thereof.

Protofibrils are a distinct oligomeric aggregate of  $\beta$ -amyloid which form during the early phases of in vitro fibril formation by synthetic  $\beta$ -amyloid peptides (e.g., A $\beta$ 1-40 and A $\beta$ 1-42). Using atomic force microscopy (AFM), protofibrils appear as small elongated  
10  $\beta$ -amyloid oligomers which become detectable during the early phase of aggregation and elongate slowly with time before rapidly disappearing following the appearance of prototypical amyloid fibrils. Average protofibril heights measured by AFM are 3.1 nm + 0.31 nm for A $\beta$ 1-40 and 4.2 + 0.58 nm for A $\beta$ 1-42. Protofibril lengths are similar for both A $\beta$ 1-40 and A $\beta$ 1-42 and are as short as 20 nm at early time points and gradually increase  
15 with longer incubation times to reach lengths commonly exceeding 200 nm. These protofibrils are further characterized by small periodic increases in diameter with a periodicity of 20-22 nm which are observed by AFM for both A $\beta$ 1-40 and A $\beta$ 1-42. The protofibril is the precursor to the type-1, type-2 and neuritic  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. In a preferred embodiment, it is the protofibrils in the mammal that interact with the labeled ligand.

20 Type-1 and type-2 fibrils are formed during in vitro synthesis of  $\beta$ -amyloid peptides and are examples of prototypical  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. Type-1 and type-2 fibrils have lengths rarely less than about 1  $\mu$ m and often greater than about 5  $\mu$ m, as observed using AFM. Type-1 fibrils have larger apparent diameters than protofibrils (7.8 + 0.45 nm for A $\beta$ 1-40 and 7.3 + 0.53 nm for A $\beta$ 1-42), and a left-handed helical twist that creates periodic  
25 increases in diameter along the long axis of the fibril with a period of approximately 43 nm (for both A $\beta$ 1-40 and A $\beta$ 1-42). Type-1 fibrils may be composed of protofibrils wrapped around each other. Type-2 fibrils have average heights measured by AFM of about 4-6 nm. Type-2 lack the period increases in diameter which characterize both protofibrils and type-1 fibrils. Instead, they display discontinuities at less regular intervals, often in excess of 100  
30 nm, which make the fibrils appear to be composed of smooth segments assembled linearly with the ends slightly offset.

Neuritic plaques contain aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, e.g., type-1 and type-2 fibrils and protofibrils. Neuritic plaques have classically been defined as the disease-associated

fibrils in, e.g., Alzheimer's disease. Postmortem brains of persons having Alzheimer's disease are characterized by the presence of such  $\beta$ -amyloid neuritic plaques. In Alzheimer's disease, the predominant brain amyloid proteins are A $\beta$ 1-42 and its C-terminally truncated relative A $\beta$ 1-40.

5 By diffuse amyloid is meant A $\beta$ 1-40 and A $\beta$ 1-42 aggregates that appear amorphous using electron microscopy. Diffuse amyloid characterizes the brains of individuals who are predisposed to Alzheimer's disease. Diffuse amyloid does not contain type-1 or type-2 fibrils, but may contain protofibrils which cannot be detected by electron microscopic examination of diseased tissue. Detection of protofibrils thus can provide a method for  
10 detecting aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid earlier than is possible by targeting later-stage fibrils, and therefore can be used as a diagnostic tool for identifying individuals predisposed to Alzheimer's disease. Stabilization of the protofibril intermediate can also inhibit formation of later-stage fibrils.

The ligand of this invention is capable of interacting with amyloid fibrils. In certain  
15 embodiments, the ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In certain embodiments, the ligand is capable of interacting specifically with only certain types of amyloid fibrils, e.g., it interacts with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, but not with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, or it interacts with type-1 or type-2  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils but not with diffuse amyloid. Interacts is meant to include, e.g., binds, complexes, associates, or conjugates. In certain  
20 embodiments, the ligand is, e.g., an aromatic azo dye, e.g., an analog of Congo Red or Chrysamine G. Preferably, the ligand is an organometallic ligand. By organometallic ligand is meant a ligand which has organic parts and metallic parts.

Any label whose presence in the mammal can be determined by non-invasive procedures can be used. For example, the label in the labeled ligand can be a gamma  
25 emitter. Preferred gamma emitters are technetium-99m, indium-111, yttrium-90 and rhenium-186. Technetium-99m is most preferred. A preferred beta emitter is technetium-99. Preferably, the labeled ligand is an organometallic ligand.

In a preferred embodiment, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof described above. Preferred compounds of formula I  
30 are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 and 66, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Most preferred compounds of formula I are formulas 3 or 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically

acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above.

5 Dimers are preferred because Congo Red does not specifically stain amyloid in Alzheimer's disease brain tissue. Rather, it is concentrated in plaque and appears as a green stain when a tissue section is viewed under polarized light. This phenomenon, known as birefringence, is specific to amyloid and arises because the Congo Red molecules are aligned in an ordered array along the fibril surface. It is believed that other interactions of Congo  
10 Red in tissue involve 1:1 interactions. The specificity of ordered multivalent binding is exploited by the covalent dimers of the compounds of this invention. Without being bound by any theory, these dimers should exhibit increased affinity for the fibril surface, but not have increased affinity for nonspecific, i.e., 1:1, binding partners. The increased affinity results from the fact that the covalent dimer loses less entropy on binding (i.e., the entropy  
15 of binding will be less unfavorable) than do two separate molecules. Accordingly, covalent dimers in which the two Congo Red-based subunits are rigidly held in the geometry required for fibril binding, should lose no entropy on binding and therefore have an even greater affinity. The rigidification of the dimer "linker" can be accomplished by the combinatorial approach discussed infra. The entropic advantage enjoyed by the dimer is even greater for  
20 trimers or higher oligomers. Trimers and higher oligomers are also meant to be covered by this invention. Trimers can be prepared using similar chemistry as for the synthesis of the dimers.

In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In preferred embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting  
25 specifically with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils. Most preferably, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

Administration of the labeled ligand into the mammal can be accomplished by any method which allows the labeled ligand to interact with amyloid fibrils in the brain so as to  
30 result in labeled amyloid fibrils. These methods include, e.g., injection, infusion, deposition, implantation, oral ingestion or topical administration, or any other method of administration where access to the brain by the labeled ligand is obtained. Preferably, administration is by injection. Injections can be, e.g., intravenous, intradermal,

subcutaneous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal. Single or multiple administrations of the ligand can be given. In certain embodiments, a combination of different ligands are given. In other embodiments, the labeled ligand can be administered with one or more additional materials.

5           The labeled ligand can be in a liquid, e.g., in dissolved form or colloidal form. The liquid can be a solvent, partial solvent or non-solvent. In many cases, water or an organic liquid can be used.

          The dose of the labeled ligand that is administered is determined in part by the amount of radioactivity that is desirable to administer. The amount of radioactivity depends  
10 upon the isotope used and can be determined by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation. For example, it is preferred to use about 0.1 mCi/dose to about 100 mCi/dose.

          The labeled ligand needs to cross the blood brain barrier so as to reach the brain. By blood brain barrier is meant capillary endothelial cells with continuous tight junctions and  
15 with no detectable transendothelial pathways. Such structures provide a cellular barrier between the blood and the interstitial fluid, thus controlling the exchange of materials between the blood and the central nervous system. In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand itself is able to cross the blood brain barrier. See, e.g., Tubis et al., J. Am. Pharmaceutical Assoc. 49:422-425 (1960), which reports that a tetra-iodinated form of  
20 Congo Red crosses the blood brain barrier to the extent of 0.03% of a peritoneally injected dose. Such an amount results in nM levels of the compound in the brain, which is sufficient for SPECT imaging. It is preferred to use electrically neutral ligands to cross the blood brain barrier. Examples of electrically neutral compounds of this invention are compounds of formulas II, III and IV, and some versions of V, VII and VIII. In other embodiments,  
25 materials are administered so as to aid the labeled ligand to cross the blood brain barrier. For example, mannitol, an organic solvent, certain drugs, or RMP-7 can be used to open the blood brain barrier so as to allow the labeled ligand to enter. Any method for opening the blood brain barrier known to those skilled in the art can be used in this invention.

          The labeled ligand interacts with the amyloid fibrils in, e.g., the brain, so as to result  
30 in labeled amyloid fibrils. The localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils is determined by imaging. By imaging is meant the detection of the distribution of the label in the body by non-invasive means. Examples of imaging include radioimaging, magnetic resonance imaging and single photon emission computed tomographic imaging. The

presence of gamma emitters can be determined, e.g., by a gamma camera or a single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) camera. The presence of positron emitters can be determined, e.g., by a positron emission tomographic (PET) camera. These imaging techniques are known to those skilled in the art. The imaging can be a total body scan or a partial body scan, e.g., of the brain. The timing after administration of the labeled ligand for a scan can be minutes, hours, days or weeks.

Depending upon the localization and/or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils, a diagnosis is made regarding the degree of progression of the Alzheimer's disease. In certain embodiments, the localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils is compared to a standard. The standard can be, e.g., the localization or quantification pattern of a second mammal not having Alzheimer's disease, or the localization or quantification pattern obtained from an earlier determination of the first mammal.

The invention also provides a method for monitoring the response to a therapy in a mammal having Alzheimer's disease. A mammal having Alzheimer's disease and having brain amyloid fibrils is provided. The mammal is treated with a therapy for Alzheimer's disease. The response of the mammal to the treating step is monitored by determining whether the therapy alters the localization or quantification of the amyloid fibrils in the mammals.

Therapy is meant to include, e.g., compounds, mixtures of compounds, radiation, ultrasound, or any other type of treatment which can alleviate Alzheimer's disease.

In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In preferred embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils. Most preferably, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

In preferred embodiments, the determining step comprises providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils in the brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils. The localization or quantification of the labeled amyloid fibrils in the mammal is determined by imaging. Preferably, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred



compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described  
5 above.

The invention also provides a method for evaluating the ability of an agent to alter the localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils in a mammal. A mammal having brain amyloid fibrils is provided. An agent is provided. The agent is administered to the mammal and it is determined whether the agent alters the localization or quantification of the brain  
10 amyloid fibrils in the mammal.

Altering is meant to include directly or indirectly altering the localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils. For example, an agent can affect some condition or factor which in turn affects the localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils, or the agent can directly affect the localization or quantification.

15 The agent being tested can be, e.g., a putative therapeutic agent for a disease, e.g., Alzheimer's disease, or it can be a putative agent which alters other abnormal states which affect localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils, or it can be a putative agent which alters the normal localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils. Agents can include, e.g., proteins, peptides, carbohydrates, polysaccharides, glycoproteins, nucleic  
20 acids, peptidomimetics, organic molecules (preferably, less than 1500 kDa), fragments or recombinant forms of the above, or any other type of compound which can be administered to the mammal. Agents are also meant to include, e.g., ionizing radiation, non-ionizing radiation and ultrasound. Agents include, e.g., inhibitors or activators of a molecule that is either required for, or inhibits, the synthesis, post-translational modification or functioning of  
25 some element involved in the localization or quantification of amyloid. Agents can, e.g., regulate the spatial or temporal control of expression of a gene product. Agents can include, e.g., cytokines, growth factors, hormones, signaling components, kinases, phosphatases, homeobox proteins, transcription factors, translation factors and post-translational factors or enzymes. Agents can, e.g., make modifications, e.g., chemical, charge or shape  
30 modifications, in the amyloid or some other element. Agents can, e.g., affect the interaction between two or more cellular or extra-cellular components. The agent can, e.g., act directly or indirectly on the amyloid so as to alter the localization or quantification of the amyloid. The agent can be specific or non-specific for affecting amyloid localization or quantification.

The agents of the invention are meant to include reversible and non-reversible agents.

Administration of the agent can be accomplished by any method which allows the agent to reach its target. These methods include, e.g., injection, infusion, deposition, implantation, suppositories, oral ingestion, inhalation or topical administration, or any other method of administration where access to the target by the agent is obtained. Injections can be, e.g., intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal. Implantation includes inserting implantable drug delivery systems, e.g. microspheres, hydrogels, polymeric reservoirs, cholesterol matrices, polymeric systems, e.g., matrix erosion and/or diffusion systems and non-polymeric systems, e.g., compressed, fused or partially fused pellets. Suppositories include glycerin suppositories. Oral ingestion doses can be enterically coated. Inhalation includes administering the agent with an aerosol in an inhalator, either alone or attached to a carrier that can be absorbed.

The agent can be suspended in a liquid, e.g. in dissolved form or colloidal form. The liquid can be a solvent, partial solvent or non-solvent. In many cases water or an organic liquid can be used.

Administration of the agent can be alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents or other materials. In certain embodiments, materials are administered so as to aid the agent in crossing the blood brain barrier. In certain embodiments, the agent can be combined with a suitable carrier, e.g., a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, incorporated into a liposome, or incorporated into a polymer release system.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the administration can be designed so as to result in sequential exposures to the agent over some time period, e.g., hours, days, weeks, months or years. This can be accomplished by repeated administrations of the agent by one of the methods described above, or alternatively, by a controlled release delivery system in which the agent is delivered to the mammal over a prolonged period without repeated administrations. By a controlled release delivery system is meant that total release of the agent does not occur immediately upon administration, but rather is delayed for some time period. Release can occur in bursts or it can occur gradually and continuously.

Administration of such a system can be, e.g., by long acting oral dosage forms, bolus injections, transdermal patches and sub-cutaneous implants.

Examples of systems in which release occurs in bursts include, e.g. systems in which the agent is entrapped in liposomes which are encapsulated in a polymer matrix, the liposomes being sensitive to a specific stimuli, e.g., temperature, pH, light or a degrading

enzyme, and systems in which the agent is encapsulated by an ionically-coated microcapsule with a microcapsule core-degrading enzyme. Examples of systems in which release of the agent is gradual and continuous include, e.g., erosional systems in which the agent is contained in a form within a matrix, and diffusional systems in which the agent permeates at  
5 a controlled rate, e.g., through a polymer. Such sustained release systems can be, e.g., in the form of pellets or capsules.

In preferred embodiments, the localization and quantification is determined by the methods described above. The localization or quantification is altered if, e.g., it differs from a standard localization or quantification pattern. The standard used can be, e.g., the pattern  
10 obtained from the same mammal when the agent is not present in the mammal, or the pattern obtained from another mammal.

Preferably, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
15 described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above.

20 In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In preferred embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils. Most preferably, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

25 The invention also includes a method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal having a disease associated with aggregated amyloid. A mammal having such a disease and having amyloid fibrils is provided. An agent is provided and administered to the mammal. It is determined if the agent alters the localization or quantification of the amyloid fibrils in the mammal. An alteration in the localization or quantification which results in a  
30 localization or quantification more similar to that of a mammal which does not have the disease is correlated with the agent being useful for treating the mammal having the disease. Treating is meant to include, e.g., preventing, treating, reducing the symptoms of, or curing the disease.

The disease can be any disease which is associated with aggregated amyloid, e.g., Alzheimer's disease (aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid), type II diabetes (aggregated Islet amyloid polypeptide), B-cell lymphoma (aggregated Ig light chain), Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease or bovine spongiform encephelopathy (aggregated prion protein), familial transthyretin amyloidosis (aggregated transthyretin), complications from dialysis (aggregated  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin), or other systemic amyloidoses (e.g., aggregated lysozyme), e.g., serum amyloid A systemic amyloidosis.

In preferred embodiments, the disease is Alzheimer's disease. In such embodiments, it is preferred that the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils, preferably with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils, and most preferably with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

In preferred embodiments, the localization and quantification is determined by the methods described above. Preferably, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Administration of the agent is as described above.

The invention also includes the agent obtainable by this method.

The invention further includes a method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a mammal. A mammal having amyloid fibrils is provided. An organometallic ligand capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils is provided. The organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils so as to result in organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes. The localization or quantification of the complexes is determined in the mammal.

The amyloid fibrils can be anywhere in the body of the mammal. For example, the amyloid fibrils can be in the brain, pancreas, vasculature, spleen, liver, kidneys, adrenals, lymph nodes, muscle, cardiovascular system, skin, or any combination thereof. The organometallic ligands of this invention are useful, e.g., for detecting amyloid plaques

characteristic of degenerating tissue, e.g., from Alzheimer's disease in the brain, type II diabetes in the pancreas, B-cell lymphoma in the vasculature, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease in the brain, familial transthyretin amyloidosis in the liver and other peripheral sites, or complications from dialysis in the kidneys.

5       The organometallic ligands of this invention can have different relative affinities for the different types of amyloid fibrils. Thus, in addition to the general affinity of the organometallic ligands for all amyloid fibrils, there is a specific component to the affinity which depends on precise interactions between the organometallic ligand and the amyloid fibril. Therefore, certain of the organometallic ligands of this invention can be used to  
10 distinguish amyloid fibrils of different composition, e.g., the brain amyloid proteins  $\beta$ 1-40 and NAC. NAC is a minor brain amyloid protein. NAC may represent up to 10% by moles of Alzheimer's disease brain amyloid fibrils. NAC fibrils seed polymerization of  $\beta$ 1-40 *in vitro* and *vice versa*. Han et al., Chem. Biol. 2:163-169 (1995).

15       In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In preferred embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils. Most preferably, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

20       In preferred embodiments, the localization and quantification is determined by the methods described above. Preferably, the organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples  
25 of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. The complexes formed between the organometallic ligand and the amyloid fibril can result from, e.g., bonding, associating, complexing or conjugating. It is preferred that the determining step is by  
30 imaging.

      In certain embodiments, the administering and determining steps are repeated after a time interval so as to establish a time course for the localization or quantification of the complexes in the mammal. Preferably the time intervals are about 1 minute to about 24

hours, most preferably they are about 30 minutes to about 6 hours. These steps can be repeated one or more times.

In certain embodiments, the mammal is deceased, and the administering step is, e.g., to the postmortem brain or a portion thereof. In such embodiments, the determining step can be, e.g., by autoradiography, SPECT, PET or magnetic resonance imaging.

The invention also includes a method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal. A mammal having Alzheimer's disease is provided. The mammal has non-aggregated amyloid proteins or aggregated amyloid proteins, or combinations thereof. An organometallic ligand capable of interacting with the non-aggregated amyloid proteins, or with the aggregated amyloid proteins, or with both of the amyloid proteins, is provided. A therapeutically effective amount of the organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the non-aggregated amyloid proteins, or with the aggregated amyloid proteins, or with both of the amyloid proteins, so as to inhibit aggregation of the amyloid proteins such that treatment of the Alzheimer's disease occurs.

Aggregated amyloid proteins is meant to include fully or partially aggregated amyloid proteins. By partially aggregated amyloid proteins is meant that aggregation of additional amyloid proteins onto the existing aggregated amyloid proteins, e.g., protofibrils or fibrils, can occur under the appropriate conditions. In certain embodiments, the aggregated amyloid proteins are Alzheimer's disease associated  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. In certain embodiments, the aggregated amyloid proteins are protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, or combinations thereof.

By inhibit aggregation is meant, e.g., that the amyloid proteins are unable to properly interact with each other to effect, e.g., formation of, or growth of, aggregates of amyloid proteins, e.g., the growth of protofibrils, the conversion of protofibrils into fibrils, the growth of fibrils and the growth of neuritic plaque. Inhibiting interaction is also meant to include reversing aggregation of the amyloid proteins.

In a preferred embodiment, the organometallic ligand specifically interacts with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils. Stabilization or inactivation of the protofibril inhibits formation of later-stage fibrils.

Preferably, the organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II and III describe above. Most preferred compounds are the dimers

of formula IV or V described above. It is preferred that a non-radioactive organometallic ligand is used for treatment, so as to avoid potential toxicity from high dosages of radioactive organometallic ligands. Examples of non-radioactive metals that can be used in compounds of formula I and VI include Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, or combinations thereof. Oxo forms  
5 of these metals can also be used. The concentration of the organometallic ligand that is administered is at a dose about 1 to about 1500 mg/kg body weight. Preferably, the dose is about 2 to about 200 mg/kg body weight. Most preferably, the dose is about 2 to about 20 mg/kg body weight. Preferably, the dosage form is such that it does not substantially deleteriously affect the mammal.

10 Administration of the organometallic ligand is as described above. By therapeutically effective amount is meant that amount which is capable of at least partially preventing or reversing aggregation of the amyloid proteins. A therapeutically effective amount can be determined on an individual basis and will be based, at least in part, on consideration of the species of mammal, the mammal's size, the organometallic ligand used, the type of delivery  
15 system used, the time of administration relative to amyloid protein aggregation formation, and whether a single, multiple, or controlled release dose regimen is employed. A therapeutically effective amount can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art employing such factors and using no more than routine experimentation.

In certain embodiments, the treatment can be assessed by determining the localization  
20 and/or quantification of any remaining amyloid fibrils after treatment, by the methods described above. Treating is meant to include, e.g., preventing, treating, reducing the symptoms of, or curing the disease.

The invention also includes a method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal that is similar to the method described above, except that the ligands used are compounds of  
25 formulas II, III, IV and V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, without any metals bound to them.

The invention also includes a pharmaceutical composition for treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an organometallic ligand, the ligand being able to interact with amyloid proteins in a mammal in need of  
30 treatment for Alzheimer's disease, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Preferably, the organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. More preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V

described above. Pharmaceutical compositions for treating other diseases associated with aggregated amyloid are also included in this invention. Preferably, non-radioactive organometallic ligands are used.

The invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions that are similar to the  
5 pharmaceutical compositions described above, except that the compounds used are compounds of formulas II, III, IV and V, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, without any metals bound to them.

In certain embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils. In preferred embodiments, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting  
10 specifically with one kind of amyloid fibril, e.g., type-1 fibrils or type-2 fibrils. Most preferably, the labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

The invention also includes a method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a deceased mammal. A deceased mammal or a portion thereof having  
15 amyloid fibrils is provided. An organometallic ligand capable of interacting with the amyloid fibrils is provided. The organometallic ligand is administered to the mammal or portion thereof under conditions which allow the organometallic ligand to interact with the amyloid fibrils so as to result in organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes. The localization or quantification of the complexes in the mammal or portion thereof is determined, e.g., by  
20 autoradiography, SPECT, PET or magnetic resonance imaging.

Preferably, the organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or  
25 III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above.

The invention also includes a method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion  
30 protein in a mammal. A mammal is provided. Bodily fluid or tissue obtained from the mammal is provided. A labeled ligand capable of interacting with aggregated prion protein is provided. The bodily fluid or tissue is contacted *in vitro* with the labeled ligand under conditions which allow the ligand to interact with the aggregated prion protein if the



aggregated prion protein is present in the bodily fluid or tissue, so as to result in labeled aggregated prion protein. The presence or absence of the labeled aggregated prion protein in the bodily fluid or tissue is determined.

By prion protein is meant the infectious agent of a prion disease. The prion diseases are a group of transmissible neurodegenerative diseases which infect mammals, e.g., cows, sheep, and humans. In humans, the disease, known as Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, resembles Alzheimer's disease with respect to symptoms and neuropathology. The majority of cases of prion disease are in the livestock population, e.g., in sheep (scrapie) and cows (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE, also known as "mad cow disease"). The human prion disease is extremely rare and usually strikes elderly patients. It has been reported that BSE can be transmitted into humans via infected beef. Currently, there is no therapeutic agent for the prion diseases. There is a need for a sensitive, simple, and practical method to detect the infectious agent. For example, such a detection method would allow infected livestock, e.g., cows, to be selectively destroyed.

The infectious agent, or prion, is an aggregated form of a normal protein. Although the sequence of the prion protein differs from the amyloid protein of Alzheimer's disease, there is a significant similarity which may account for their similar structure: the prion often exists as an amyloid fibril. The ligands of this invention have affinity for prion.

Bodily fluid is meant to include any fluid from the mammal, e.g., lymph, blood, or urine. Preferably, the bodily fluid used is lymph. In certain preferred embodiments, the bodily fluid is filtered *in vitro* such that any prion infectious agent that is present in the bodily fluid does not pass through the filter. For example, a Millipore Ultrafree-MC polysulfone membrane, 300,000 NMWL cutoff, can be used. The filter is then contacted with the labeled ligand. Preferably, the presence of resulting labeled prion protein is determined using a SPECT detector, though any other method known to those skilled in the art to detect the labeled prion can also be used.

Preferably, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred labels are the gamma or positron or beta emitters described above, however, any label known to those skilled in the art which is capable of being detected *in vitro* can be used. Preferably, the labeled ligand of formula I is a compound of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds

of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above.

Advantages of using the labeled ligands of this invention include that they are very sensitive, and are much cheaper to make and more chemically stable than antibodies. In addition, antibody tests do not distinguish the infectious form of the protein, the prion, which is usually fibrillar, from the normal, innocuous form of the protein.

The invention also includes another method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion protein in a mammal. A mammal is provided. A labeled ligand capable of interacting with aggregated prion protein is provided. Preferably, the labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Preferred compounds of formula I are compounds of formulas 3, 6, 15, 28, 35, 45, 54 or 66, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, described above. Other preferred compounds are compounds of formulas II or III or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. Examples of compounds of formula II are 140-143, and examples of compounds of formula III are 144-147, described above. Most preferably, the compounds are the dimers of formula IV or V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, described above. The labeled ligand is administered to the mammal under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact with the aggregated prion protein if the aggregated prion protein is present in the mammal, so as to result in labeled aggregated prion protein. The presence or absence of labeled aggregated prion protein is determined in the mammal by imaging.

The invention also includes using the labeled ligands to prevent aggregated prion formation in cell culture.

The invention also includes a method for determining the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid. Cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. A fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid is provided. The cells are contacted with the fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow the fluorescent ligand to interact with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid if it is present so as to result in fluorescent-labeled aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid. The presence or absence of a fluorescent signal is determined. The presence of a fluorescent signal indicates the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

In certain embodiments, the cells are permeabilized prior to contacting the cells with the fluorescent ligand. Preferably, the fluorescent ligand is a compound of formula IX or X, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Examples include Congo Red fluorescein

ligand 131, Congo Red rhodamine ligand 133 and Congo Red coumarin ligand 135. Other fluorescent labels known to those skilled in the art can also be used. The fluorescent ligands are particularly useful as cell culture probes.

The invention also includes a method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid. Cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. An agent is provided. A fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils is provided. The cells are contacted with the agent to form a mixture under conditions which allow aggregation of the  $\beta$ -amyloid if the agent was not present. The mixture is contacted with the fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow the fluorescent ligand to interact with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils if they are present so as to result in fluorescent-labeled  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the agent inhibits aggregation of the  $\beta$ -amyloid. The presence of a fluorescent signal indicates the presence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore minimal or no inhibition by the agent. The absence of a fluorescent signal indicates the absence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore inhibition by the agent. This inhibition is correlated with the agent being useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

This method can be used for any disease which is characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid, e.g., Down's syndrome or Alzheimer's disease. Preferably, the cells used are neurons which produce intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid (possibly in aggregated form), e.g., neurons from Down's syndrome patients (Yankner, B., Feb. 1997, Keystone Meeting "Molecular Mechanisms of Alzheimer's Disease), or guinea pig neurons treated with hydrogen peroxide (Younkin, S., Feb. 1997, Keystone Meeting "Molecular Mechanisms of Alzheimer's Disease). Preferably, the fluorescent ligand is a compound of formula X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. More preferably, a dimeric fluorescent ligand is used, e.g., a compound of formula IX or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Examples of fluorescent compounds include Congo Red fluorescein ligand 131, Congo Red rhodamine ligand 133 and Congo Red coumarin ligand 135. This method identifies agents which can penetrate the cell and reach the site of  $\beta$ -amyloid aggregation, as well as inhibiting the aggregation process itself.

The invention also includes a method for identifying a labeled ligand which selectively binds to one type of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibril. A labeled compound is provided. First  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are provided, and second  $\beta$ -amyloid are provided. The labeled compound is contacted with the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow the labeled ligand to interact

with the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the labeled compound binds to the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. If the labeled compound does not bind to the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, then the labeled compound is contacted with the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow the labeled compound to interact with the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. It is determined if the labeled compound binds to the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, binding being correlated with a labeled ligand which selectively binds to the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils as compared to the first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils.

The binding of the labeled compound to the  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils can be determined by standard methods known in the art, e.g., by retention of the labeled compound on a filter which retains the  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. Preferably, the labeled compound is a compound of formula I or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or formula II, III, IV or V. The  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils can be any  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, including, e.g., protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque or diffuse amyloid. Preferred fibrils are composed of A $\beta$ 1-40 or A $\beta$ 1-42 proteins. In a preferred embodiment, the second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are protofibrils. Labeled ligands which bind specifically to protofibrils can allow the non-invasive detection of protofibrils, the appearance of which can precede the appearance of neuritic plaque and Alzheimer's disease symptoms by years. Such a protofibril diagnostic is useful for identifying individuals for early therapeutic intervention.

The invention also includes the labeled ligand obtainable from this method.

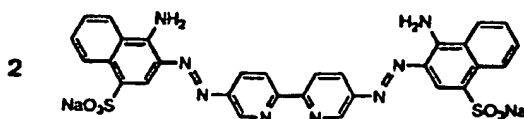
The invention also includes a method for identifying a labeled ligand which binds to one or more amyloid proteins, e.g.,  $\beta$ -amyloid, Islet amyloid polypeptide, Ig light chain, transthyretin, lysozyme, or  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin, using, e.g., a labeled compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The invention also includes the labeled ligand obtainable from this method.

The following non-limiting examples further illustrate the present invention.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1: Synthesis of Bipyridyl-Congo Red (2)

This example illustrates the synthesis of bipyridyl-Congo Red (2), represented by the following formula:



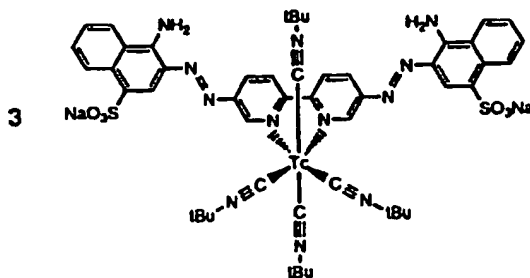
5,5'-diamino-2,2'-bipyridine was prepared from ethyl nicotinate according to the procedures described in Park, T.K. Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, pp. 94-98, pp. 170-173 (1992); Knorr et al., J. Nucl. Med. 1:23-30 (1960); Calogero et al., Dyes Pigm. 8:431-447 (1987). To a solution of 5,5'-diamino-2,2'-bipyridine dihydrochloride (75 mg, 0.30 mmol) in 10% HCl (420  $\mu$ L) and H<sub>2</sub>O (7.5 mL) at -5°C was added NaNO<sub>2</sub> (45 mg, 0.66 mmol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (120  $\mu$ L). After stirring at -5°C for 5 min, the resulting yellow solution was added to 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt (183 mg, 0.75 mmol) and sodium acetate trihydrate (324 mg, 2.4 mmol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL) at -5°C. A distinct color change was immediately observed. After stirring at -5°C for 1 h, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (900 mg, 9mmol) was added. Purification by reversed-phase HPLC (H<sub>2</sub>O/MeOH) afforded 114 mg (58%) of a purple solid.

Analytical HPLC; Delta-Pak C18 reversed-phase column (3.9 x 300 mm, 15- $\mu$ m particle size, 300-Å pore size, Waters, Milford, MA); 15% MeOH/85% H<sub>2</sub>O, 3 mL/min, R<sub>v</sub> = 24 mL. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  8.82 (s, 2H), 8.46 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 8.40 (s, 2H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.0, 2H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.0, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.3, 2H), 7.21 (m, 4H); MALDI MS using TPKS (Juhasz and Biemann, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:4333-4337 (1994)) for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> [M], calcd 654.7, found 654.6; UV (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.4)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  514 ( $\epsilon$  = 2.78 x 10<sup>4</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> • M<sup>-1</sup>, 344 ( $\epsilon$  = 2.21 x 10<sup>4</sup>).

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**Example 2: Synthesis of a Technetium Complex with Bipyridal-Congo Red**  
**[Tc(CN*t*Bu)<sub>4</sub>(bpcr)]<sup>+</sup>(3)**

This example illustrates the synthesis of a technetium complex (3) with bipyridal-Congo Red, represented by the following formula:



30

To a 4 mL vial was added 43 mM bipyridyl-Congo Red 2 (250  $\mu$ L), obtained from Example 1, EtOH (500  $\mu$ L), and 50 mM NH<sub>4</sub>[TcO<sub>4</sub>] (400  $\mu$ L, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA.). To this solution *tert*-butyl isocyanide (5  $\mu$ L, 44  $\mu$ mol) and 40 mM Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (1.5 mL in aqueous NaOH at pH 12) were added, and the mixture was stirred and heated in

35

a boiling water bath for 1 h. The vial was then removed from the bath and allowed to cool to room temperature. Purification by flash chromatography using C18 corasil (37-50  $\mu\text{m}$ , Waters, Milford, MA). ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeOH}$ ) followed by reversed-phase HPLC gave 3.3 mg (28%) of a blue solid (specific activity = 1.26  $\text{MCl}/\text{mmol}$ ).

- 5 Analytical HPLC; 0-5 min 10%  $\text{MeOH}/90\% \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 5-20 min 10-100%  $\text{MeOH}$ , 3 mL/min,  $R_v = 48 \text{ mL}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  9.53 (s, 2H), 8.68 (d,  $J = 8.0$ , 2H), 8.58 (s, 2H), 8.13 (bs, 4H), 8.09 (d,  $J = 8.0$ , 2H), 7.47 (t,  $J = 8.2$ , 2H), 7.35 (t,  $J = 8.2$ , 2H), 1.70 (s, 18H) 1.38 (s, 18H); MALDI MS (Juhasz and Biemann, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:4333-4337 (1994)) for  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{58}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Tc}$   $[\text{M}]^+$ , calcd 1085.3, found 1085.8; UV
- 10 (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , pH 7.4)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  546 ( $\epsilon = 2.25 \times 10^4$ ), 332 ( $\epsilon = 2.50 \times 10^4$ ).

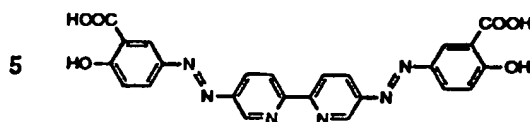
Thus, the  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ :bipyridyl ligand stoichiometries of the resultant complex were determined to be 1:1 by mass spectrometry, which showed parent ions for the complex, and by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, which showed two distinct resonances, corresponding to two equatorial and two axial *t*-butyl isocyanide ligands. (O'Connell et al., Inorg. Chem. 29:3539-3547 (1990)).

- 15 The anticipated chelation of Tc by the bipyridal group (O'Connell et al., Inorg. Chem. 29:3539-3547 (1990); Adams et al., Inorg. Chem. 22:2798-2800 (1983)) was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, which showed a retention of ligand symmetry and a downfield shift of the protons adjacent to the bipyridyl nitrogens in the complex 3 ( $\delta = 9.53$ ) relative to the uncomplexed ligand 2 ( $\delta = 8.82$ ).

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### Example 3: Synthesis of Bipyridal-Chrysamine G (5)

- This example illustrates the synthesis of bipyridal-Chrysamine G (5), represented by
- 25 the following formula:



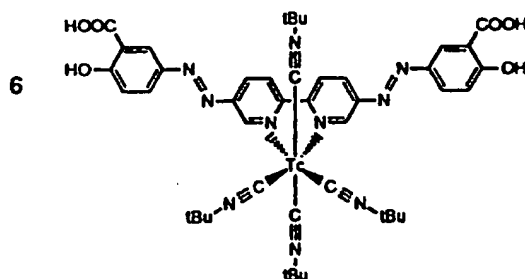
- 30 5,5'-diamino-2,2'-bipyridine was prepared from ethyl nicotinate according to the procedures described in Park, T.K. Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, pp. 94-98, pp. 170-173 (1992); Knorpp et al., J. Nucl. Med. 1:23-30 (1960); Calogero et al., Dyes Pigm. 8:431-447 (1987). To a solution of 5,5'-diamino-2,2'-bipyridine (50 mg, 0.27 mmol) in 10%  $\text{HCl}$  (1.34 mL) was added 2 M  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (0.27 mL)
- 35 slowly over 10 min at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The resulting solution was stirred for 1 h at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  during which

the color changed to pale yellow. To this solution at 0°C was added salicylic acid (111 mg, 0.81 mmol) in 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2.7 mL) which was cooled to 0°C prior to addition. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 9 by periodic addition of 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. After stirring overnight at 4°C, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature over 2 h, and acidified to pH 2 with 10% HCl. The precipitate was then filtered, washed with HCl (pH 2) twice, dried, washed with MeOH (2 x 10 mL), and finally washed with DMF (2 x 15 mL). The DMF solution was concentrated, filtered through a plug of silica gel with DMF, and dried *in vacuo* to provide 95 mg (73%) of a brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.16 (d, J = 2.2, 2H), 8.62 (d, J = 8.5, 2H), 8.34 (d, J = 2.7, 2H), 8.26 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.2, 2H), 7.87 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.7, 2H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.8, 2H); FABMS(+) for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>[M - H]<sup>+</sup>, calcd 483.1, found 483.4; UV (DMF) λ<sub>max</sub> 468 (ε = 2.67 x 10<sup>4</sup>).

**Example 4: Synthesis of a Technetium Complex with Bipyridal-Chrysamine G**  
**[Tc(CNtBU)<sub>4</sub>(bpcg)]<sup>+</sup> (6)**

This example illustrates the synthesis of a technetium complex (6) with bipyridal-Chrysamine G, represented by the following formula:



To a 20 mL hydrolysis tube charged with bipyridyl-Chrysamine G 5 (14.4 mg, 0.03 mmol), obtained from Example 3, H<sub>2</sub>O (1.5 mL), and EtOH (1.5 mL) were added sequentially NH<sub>4</sub>[TcO<sub>4</sub>] (0.6 mL of 30 mg/6 mL aqueous solution), tert-butyl isonitrile (15 μL), and Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (30 mg dissolved in 3 mL H<sub>2</sub>O) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 100°C for 1.2 h, cooled to room temperature over 1 h, and MeOH (10 mL) was added. The resulting suspension was filtered, concentrated to 1 mL, and ether (30 mL) was added. The precipitate was filtered, washed with excess ether to remove [Tc(CNtBU)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, and washed with MeOH (30 mL). The collected methanolic solution was concentrated, filtered through a plug of silica gel, and dried *in vacuo* to give 8 mg (29%) of

a blue-purple solid (specific activity = 0.51 mCi/mmol).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  9.52 (d,  $J$  = 2.1, 2H), 8.59-8.55 (m, 4H), 8.37 (dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 2.1, 2H), 7.99 (dd,  $J$  = 8.7, 2.4, 2H), 6.94 (d,  $J$  = 8.7, 2H), 1.64 (s, 18H), 1.28 (s, 18H); MALDI MS (Juhász and Biemann, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:4333-4337 (1994)) for  $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_6\text{Tc} [\text{M}]^+$ , calcd 915.4, found 915.9; UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  418 ( $\epsilon$  =  $2.39 \times 10^4$ ), 272 ( $\epsilon$  =  $1.21 \times 10^4$ ).

Thus, the  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ :bipyridyl ligand stoichiometries of the resultant complex were determined to be 1:1 by mass spectrometry, which showed parent ions for the complex, and by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, which showed two distinct resonances, corresponding to two equatorial and two axial *t*-butyl isocyanide ligands. O'Connell et al., Inorg. Chem. 29:3539:3547 (1990). The anticipated chelation of Tc by the bipyridyl group (O'Connell et al., Inorg. Chem. 29:3539-3547 (1990); Abrams et al., Inorg. Chem. 22:2798-2800 (1983)) was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, which showed a retention of ligand symmetry and a downfield shift of the protons adjacent to the bipyridyl nitrogens in the complex ( $\delta$  = 9.52) relative to the uncomplexed ligand 5 ( $\delta$  = 9.16).

**Example 5: Synthesis of Zinc, Cadmium, Nickel, Copper and Cobalt Complexes with Bipyridyl-Congo Red**

This example illustrates the synthesis of zinc, cadmium, nickel and copper complexes with bipyridyl-Congo Red.

The stoichiometry of the metal complexes was determined from titrations performed under saturating conditions (the concentration of bipyridyl-Congo Red is much greater than  $K_d$ ) where the stoichiometry of the complex was reflected by the number of equivalents of metal ions needed to reach saturation. Metal titrations were performed in a 1 cm path-length quartz cuvette with bipyridyl-Congo Red solutions ( $\sim 20 \mu\text{M}$ ) in buffer (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , pH 7.4) at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Spectra over the wavelength range 190-820 nm were collected after each addition of metal ions ( $\text{ZnCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in  $1 \mu\text{M}$  increments followed by equilibration with stirring for at least 30 min. Upon addition of metal ions to bipyridyl-Congo Red (2) the absorptions at 344 and 514 nm decreased in intensity with the concomitant appearance of two new absorptions at ca. 390 and 610 nm. Bipyridyl-Congo Red:metal stoichiometry determined at  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : Zn(II) (2:1 ratio, 610 nm), Ni(II) (2:1, 592), Cu(II) (3:1, 568), Cd(II) (2:1, 606), Co(II) (2:1, 608).



**Example 6: Binding of Bipyridal-Congo Red Technetium Complexes to  $\beta$ -Amyloid**

This example illustrates affinity of the radioactive complexes 3 and 6 for  $\beta$ 1-40 amyloid fibrils. Bound and free ligand were separated by centrifugation. In both cases, 5 saturable binding was observed. Saturation experiments for binding of 3 and 6 to  $\beta$ 1-40 fibrils (5  $\mu$ M total protein), as well as Scatchard analyses of the binding data, were performed.

Dissociation constants,  $IC_{50}$  and inhibition constants were determined. Aggregated  $\beta$ 1-40 peptides (Bachem, Torrance, CA; peptide concentrations were determined by amino 10 acid analysis) were prepared by stirring supersaturated solutions of peptide (100  $\mu$ M) in the standard buffer (10 mM  $NaH_2PO_4$ , pH 7.4) at room temperature for at least 72 h and remained stirring while aliquots were taken. Equilibrium dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) were measured in standard buffer containing aggregated peptides (5.0  $\mu$ M total  $\beta$ 1-40) and the various concentrations of the labeled ligands. For determination of the  $IC_{50}$  value 15 (concentration of inhibitor required to competitively decrease the fraction of the labeled ligand bound to fibrils by 50%), an aggregated peptide solution was added to a constant concentration of the labeled ligand and a varying concentration of inhibitor. The solution was briefly vortexed and allowed to equilibrate at room temperature for 2 h. The solution was centrifuged for 1 min at 14,000 rpm (16,000g) and the amount of the labeled ligand 20 bound ( $[B]$ ) to fibrils was obtained by measuring the radioactivity of the pellets or calculated using the equation  $[B] = [T] - [F]$  where  $[F]$  is the concentration of the labeled ligand in the supernatant (i.e., amount unbound or free) and  $[T]$  is the total amount of the labeled ligand added. A Scatchard plot was used to obtain  $[B]_{max}$  (apparent maximum amount of the labeled ligand bound to fibrils) and  $K_d$ . (Freifelder, D., Physical Biochemistry: Applications to 25 Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2nd ed.; W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y. Chapter 10, p. 654 (1982)). The  $[B]_{max}$  was based on total protein concentration. Given that not all of the protein is in the fibrous form (solubility of  $\beta$ 1-40 is ca. 1  $\mu$ M, NAC is ca. 11  $\mu$ M), these values probably represent lower limits; the actual values may be higher. The  $IC_{50}$  value was used to calculate the inhibition constant  $K_i$ . (Cheng et al., Biochem. Pharmacol. 22:3099- 30 3108 (1973)).

The  $K_d$ 's of 3 and 6 were 630 nM and 160 nM, respectively (see Table 1).

**Table 1:** Dissociation Constants ( $K_d$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and Inhibition Constants ( $K_i$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for  $\beta$ 1-40 fibrils and NAC fibrils at 25°C and pH 7.4<sup>a</sup>

5 amyloid	Congo Red analogs	$K_d$	$K_i^b$	$K_i^c$
10 $\beta$ 1-40	[Tc(CNtBu) <sub>4</sub> (bpcr)] <sup>+</sup> (3)	0.63(0.06)		
	[Tc(CNtBu) <sub>4</sub> (bpcg)] <sup>+</sup> (6)	0.16(0.05)		
	Congo Red (1)		0.46(0.03)	0.56(0.14)
	Bipyridyl-CR (2)		0.51(0.11)	0.48(0.12)
	Bipyridyl-CG (5)		0.76(0.15)	0.42(0.10)
	Zn (2) <sub>2</sub>		1.52(0.23)	
15 NAC	[Tc(CNtBu) <sub>4</sub> (bpcr)] <sup>+</sup> (3)	0.77(0.14)		
	[Tc(CNtBu) <sub>4</sub> (bpcg)] <sup>+</sup> (6)	0.43(0.15)		

20 <sup>a</sup> Data shown are an average of at least three separate experiments and are expressed as mean ( $\pm$ S.D.)

<sup>b</sup> This value was obtained using [Tc(CNtBu)<sub>4</sub>(bpcr)]<sup>+</sup> as the labeled ligand.

<sup>c</sup> This value was obtained using [Tc(CNtBu)<sub>4</sub>(bpcg)]<sup>+</sup> as the labeled ligand.

25 These values are comparable to the reported  $K_d$ 's of Chrysamine G to  $\beta$ 10-43 fibrils (Klunk et al., Neurobiol. Aging 15:691-698 (1994)) and of Congo Red to insulin amyloid fibrils (Klunk et al., J. Histochem. Cytochem. 37:1273-1281 (1989)).

The relative affinities ( $K_i$ 's) of the free bipyridyl ligands were determined by displacement of complexes 3 or 6 (see Table 1). Comparable values were obtained for  
 30 displacement of either complex, suggesting shared binding sites, which may be hydrophobic pockets spaced at regular intervals along the fibril surface. The ordered nature of these sites is suggested by the observed birefringent staining by Congo Red (Cooper, J.H., Lab. Invest. 31:232-238 (1974)), and the fact that the Zn(2)<sub>2</sub> complex, obtained from Example 5, in which the two bipyridyl Congo Red ligands are likely to be orthogonal, does not bind more  
 35 tightly than the 1:1 Tc complexes (see Table 1). The stoichiometry of saturation, as estimated by Scatchard analysis of the binding curves, differed slightly, with 2.7 moles of 3 and 1.6 moles of 6 bound per mole of  $\beta$ 1-40.

#### 40 Example 7: Binding of Bipyridyl-Congo Red Technetium Complexes to NAC

This example illustrates the binding of complexes 3 and 6 to amyloid fibrils comprising the minor brain amyloid peptide NAC. The NAC binding studies were done as described in Example 6 for  $\beta$ 1-40, except the NAC concentration used was 15  $\mu\text{M}$ . The binding showed similar features to the binding of  $\beta$ 1-40 fibrils (see Table 1). Again, the

bipyridal Congo Red complex **3** bound less avidly than the bipyridal Chrysamine G complex **6**; dissociation constants of 770 nM and 430 nM, respectively, were measured as described in Example 6. Analogous to the case with  $\beta$ 1-40 fibrils, the stoichiometry of saturation with **3** (1.4 moles **3** per mole NAC) was slightly higher than for **6** (0.6). The NAC amyloid  
5 fibrils and the  $\beta$ 1-40 fibrils may share a general feature, suggested by their local sequence homology (Han et al., Chem. Biol. 2:163-169 (1995)), which is recognized by Congo Red, **3** and **6**.

Although complex **6** binds to both  $\beta$ 1-40 and NAC amyloid fibrils two- to four-fold more avidly than does **3**, additional studies demonstrated that the relative affinity of two  
10 amyloid probes was not constant for a series of amyloid fibrils comprising different proteins. Thus, the ligands can show protein-specificity for different amyloids.

Example 8: Synthesis of Bisazo Linkers (L=L' = -N=N-)

15 A. Preparation of Tc-Complex (15) (Prep. Scheme I)

(i) 5,5'-Diethoxycarbonylamino-2',2'-bipyridine(9)

To diacid **7** (1.3 g, 5.32 mmol) in 20 mL of SOCl<sub>2</sub> was heated under reflux for 4 hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, suspended in 50 mL of acetone, and treated with 2.1 g of NaN<sub>3</sub> in 5 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O in portions at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 30 min,  
20 diluted with 100 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O, filtered, thoroughly washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, and dried in vacuo. The crude acyl azide **8** suspended in 50 mL of xylene and 50 mL of ethanol was heated under reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled, and the white precipitate was filtered to give 1.5 g (85%) of dicarbamate **9** as white powder.

25 (ii) 5,5'-Diethoxycarbonylamino-6,6-difluoro-2'2'-bipyridine(10)

To bipyridine **9** (1.5 g, 4.5 mmol) were added 3 mL of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 3mL of fuming HNO<sub>3</sub> at 0°C. The mixture was heated at 90°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was cooled and poured into crushed ice. The precipitated dinitrodicarbamate **10** was filtered off, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O to give 1.3 g (68%) of product.

30

(iii) 5,5'-Diethoxycarbonylamino-6,6-difluoro-2'2'-bipyridine(11)

A solution of dinitrobipyridine **10** (0.5 g, 1.2 mmol) and 0.1 g of PtO<sub>2</sub> in ethanol (20 mL) was stirred under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered off, concentrated in vacuo and suspended in 1 mL of 48% fluoboric acid. To

this solution was added a solution of sodium nitrite (0.18 g, 2.5 mmol) in water dropwise to maintain the reaction temperature around -5°C. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was filtered off to give 0.17 g (40% yield) of difluoro-bipyridine 11.

5 (iv) 5,5'-Diamino-6,6'-difluoro-2,2'-bipyridine(12)

A solution of dicarbamate 11 in 1:1 mixture of 2.5 M NaOH and DMSO was stirred overnight at 45°C, according to the procedure described in Andrews et al., J. Chem. Soc. PT1, 12:2995-3006 (1982). To the reaction mixture was added water, and the precipitated solid was filtered and washed with water to give the diamine 12.

10

(v) Difluoro-azo dye (13)

Difluorodiamine 12 is tetrazotized by addition of NaNO<sub>2</sub>. The resulting tetrazo salt is coupled with 2 eq. of salicylic acid to give the difluoro dye 13.

15 (vi) Dihydrazine-azo dye (14)

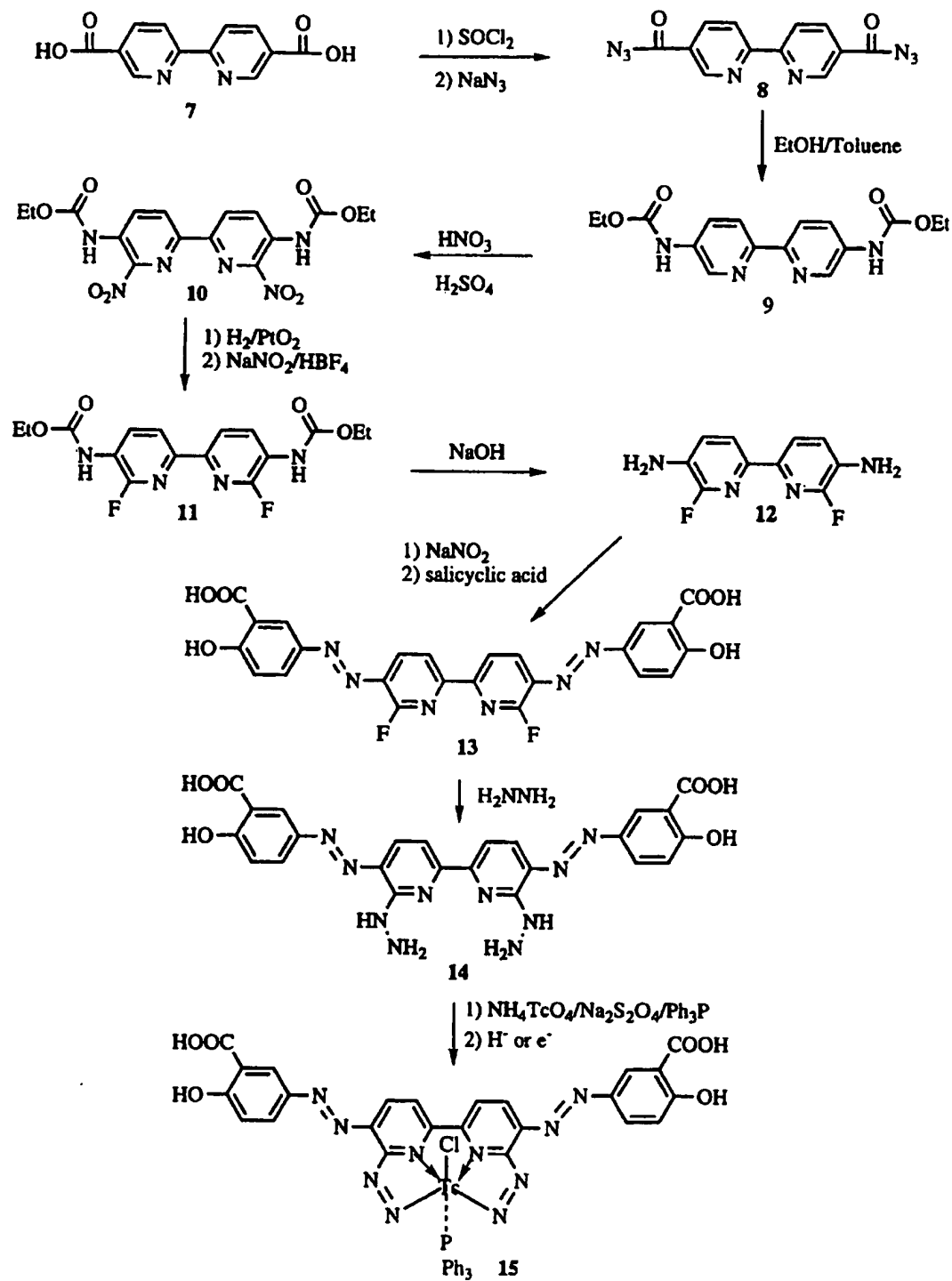
Following the procedure described in Ple et al., J. Heterocyclic Chem., 26:475-476 (1989), difluoride 13 in ethanol is treated with 2 eq. of hydrazine hydrate in ethanol at 0°C. After 1 hour, the dihydrazine dye 14 is isolated by filtration and purified by column chromatography.

20

(vii) Tc-Complex (15)

A mixture of the dye 14, 2 eq. HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>TcO<sub>4</sub>, and Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> in EtOH is heated under reflux for 6 to 12 hours, and cooled to room temperature. The precipitated solid is removed, dissolved in EtOH, treated with 1 eq. triphenyl phosphine, and the resulting Tc<sup>+</sup> is further  
25 reduced to Tc<sup>0</sup> either electrochemically or with metal hydrides. The same complex 15 can be made from a photochemical reaction of the dye ligand 14 with hexakis-tbutylisonitrile-Tc complex.

## PREP. SCHEME I

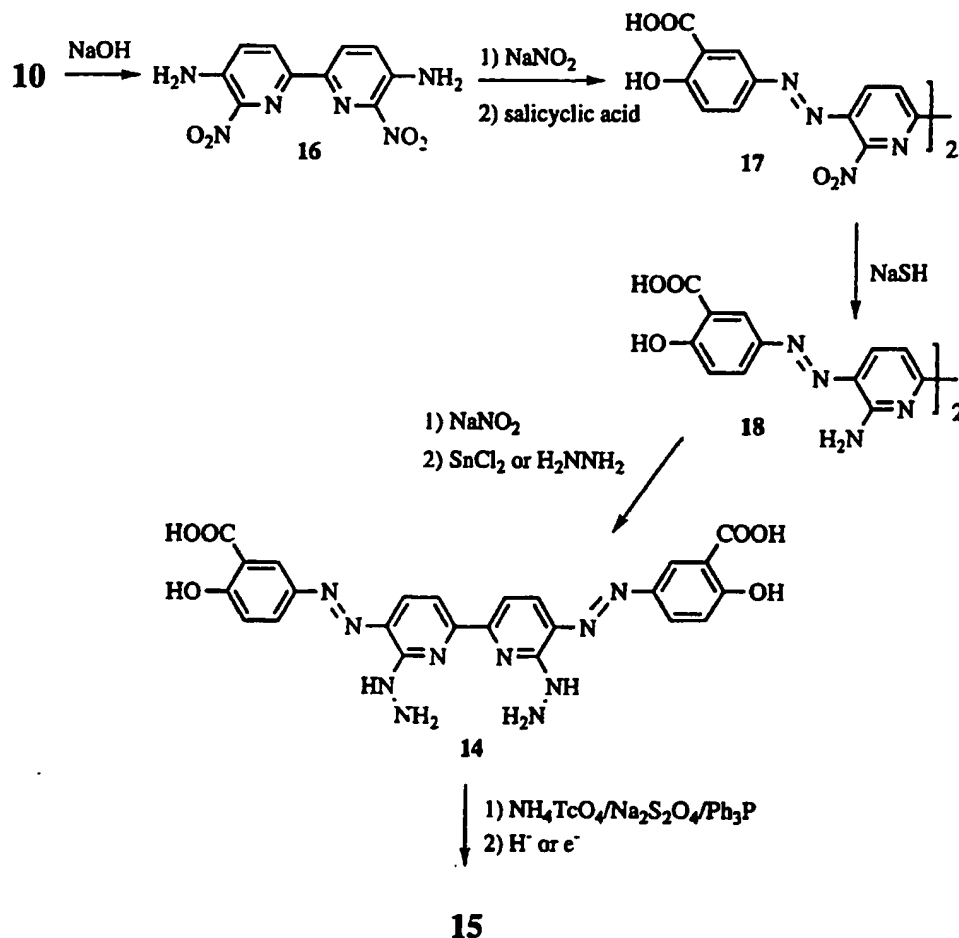


B. Alternative Preparation of Tc-Complex (15) (Prep. Scheme II)

Dinitro-diamine **16**, prepared from **10** via hydrolysis, is tetrazotized and coupled with salicylic acid. The resulting dinitro azo dye **17** is reduced to diamine with  $\text{H}_2/\text{PtO}_2$  in ethanol or preferentially with NaSH according to the procedure described in Ueno, J. Amer.

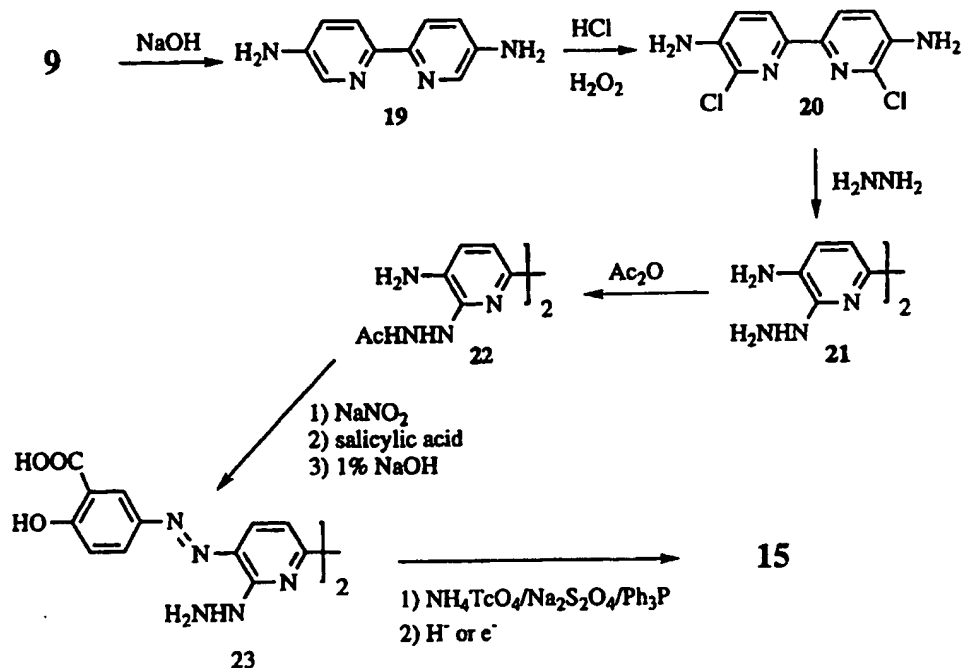
- 5 Chem. Soc. 74:4508-4511 (1952). The diamine **18** is then tetrazotized and reduced with  $\text{SnCl}_2$  or Zn to dihydrazine **14** (Hass et al., J. Org. Chem. 15:8-14 (1950)). When the reduction of diazonium group to hydrazine is problematic, direct substitution of hydrazine provides the same product **14**, which is transformed to the complex **15** under the same protocol as described above.

10

**PREP SCHEME II**

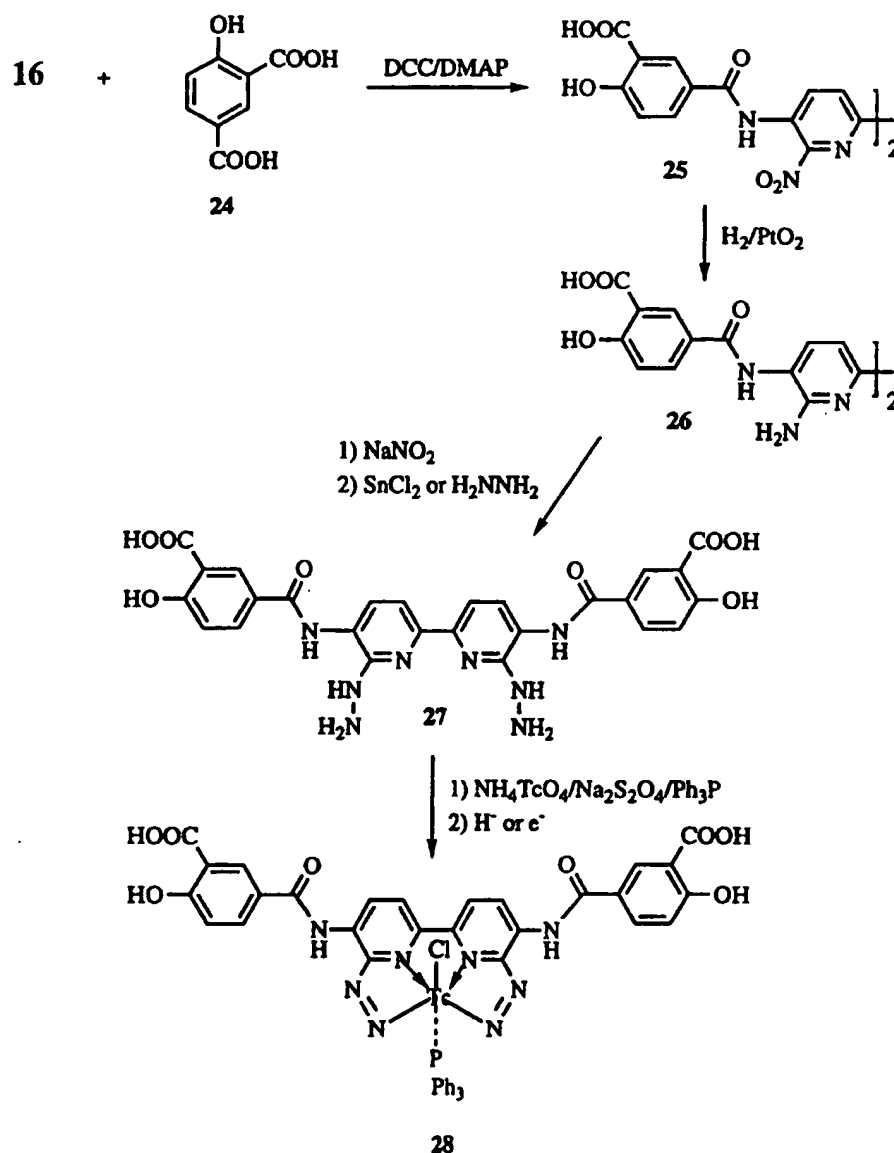
C. Alternative Preparation of Tc-Complex 15 (Prep. Scheme III)

The diamide **9** was hydrolyzed to the diamine **19** according to Andrews et al., J. Chem. Soc. PT1, 12:2995-3006 (1982). To 0.5 g of diamine **19** was added 2.5 mL of 35% HCl, and the solution was heated at 80°C. To this solution was added 0.4 mL of 38% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and the resulting solution was stirred for 5 hours at 80°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and basified with 2.5 M NaOH. The brown solids precipitated were filtered off and dried in vacuo. A mixture of crude **20** and hydrazine in DMSO is heated overnight to give the diaminodihydrazine **21**. The dihydrazine **21** is treated with 2 eq. Ac<sub>2</sub>O to the protected hydrazine **22**, which is then tetrazotized, coupled with salicylic acid, and deprotected to afford the dye **23**. The dye **23** is transformed to the complex **15** using the same protocol.

**PREP SCHEME III**

**Example 9: Synthesis of Bisamide Linkers (L=L' = -CONH-)****Preparation of Complex 28 (Prep. Scheme IV)**

Diamino-dinitro-bipyridine 16 is coupled with 4-hydroxyisophthalic acid (24) using DCC/DMAP or other coupling conditions (Klausner et al., Synthesis, 549-559 (1974)), to provide diamide 25. The dinitrodiamide 25 is reduced with  $H_2/PtO_2$  to diamine 26 as described above. The diamine 26 is tetrazotized and treated with hydrazine or reduced with stannous chloride to the diamide ligand 27. The bis-amide dye 27 is transformed to the Tc-complex 28 using the same protocol as for 15.

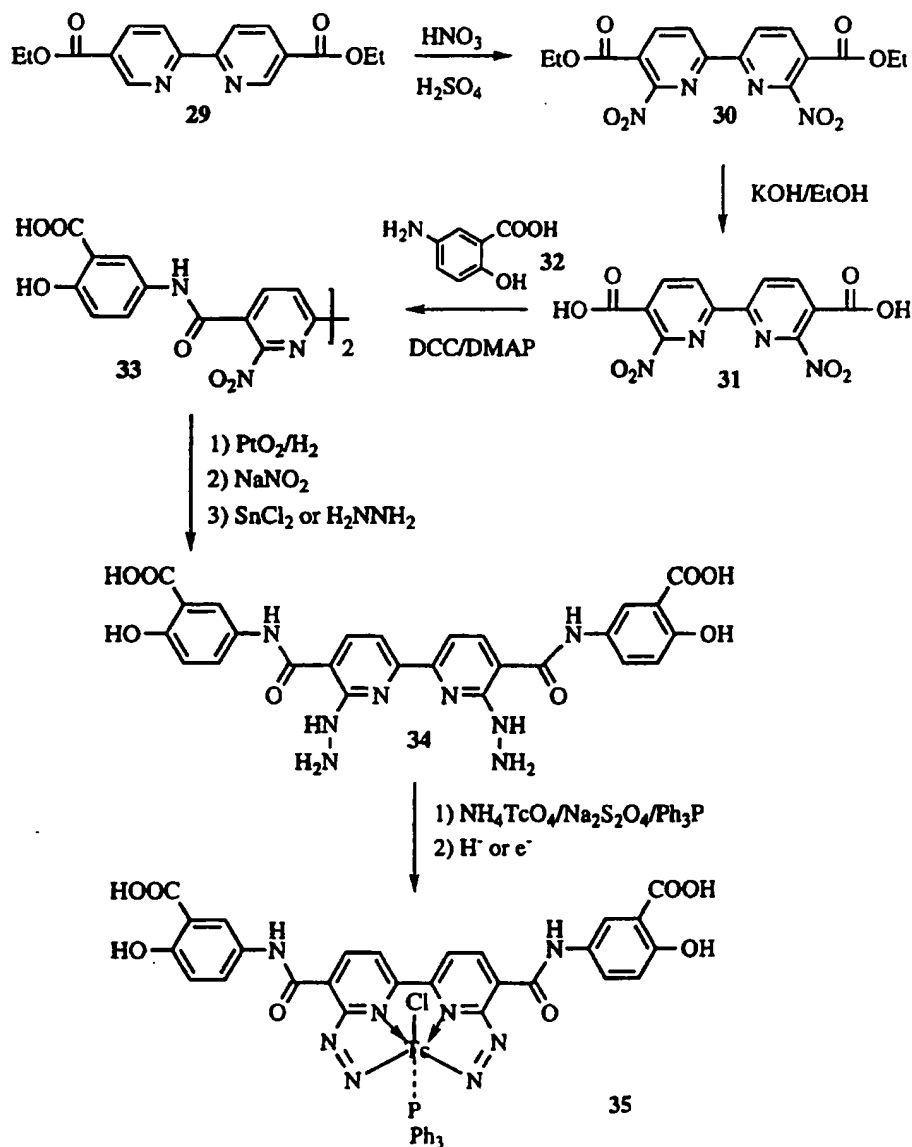
**PREP SCHEME IV**



**Example 10: Synthesis of Bisamide Linkers (L=L' = -NHCO-)****Preparation of Bisamide 35 (Prep. Scheme V)**

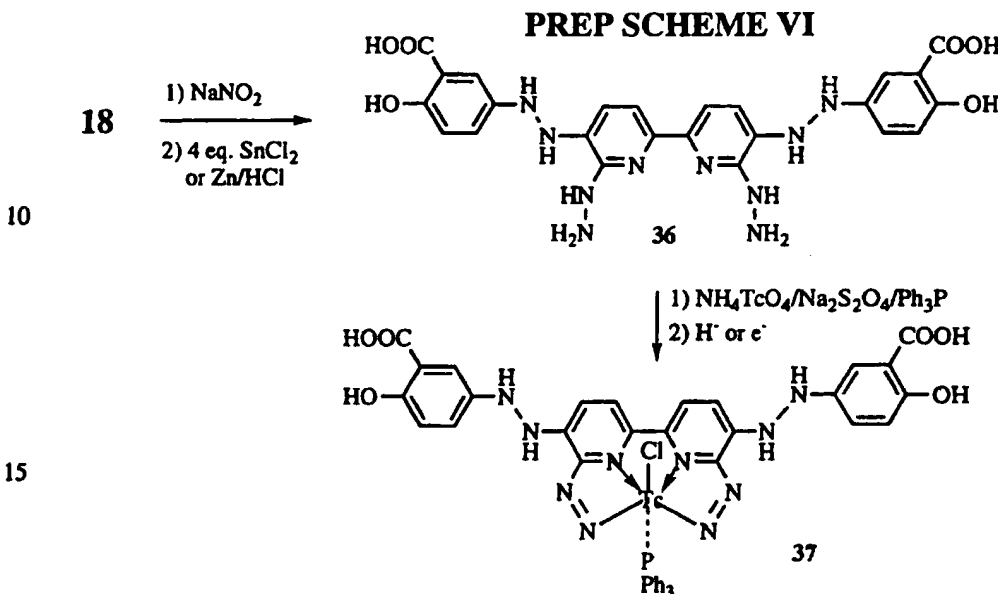
Diethyl-bipyridine-dicarboxylic acid **29** is nitrated with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{fuming HNO}_3$  to provide the dinitro ester **30**. The ester **30** is saponified with  $\text{KOH}/\text{EtOH}$  to the diacid **31**, which is then coupled with 4-aminosalicylic acid (**32**) under DCC/DMAP condition to give diamide **33**. The nitro groups in **33** are reduced to amines by catalytic hydrogenation, and the resulting diamine is tetrazotized, reduced with stannous chloride or treated with hydrazine to afford the bisamide ligand **34**. The bis-amide dye **34** is transformed to the Tc-complex **35** using the same protocol as for **15**.

10

**PREP SCHEME V**

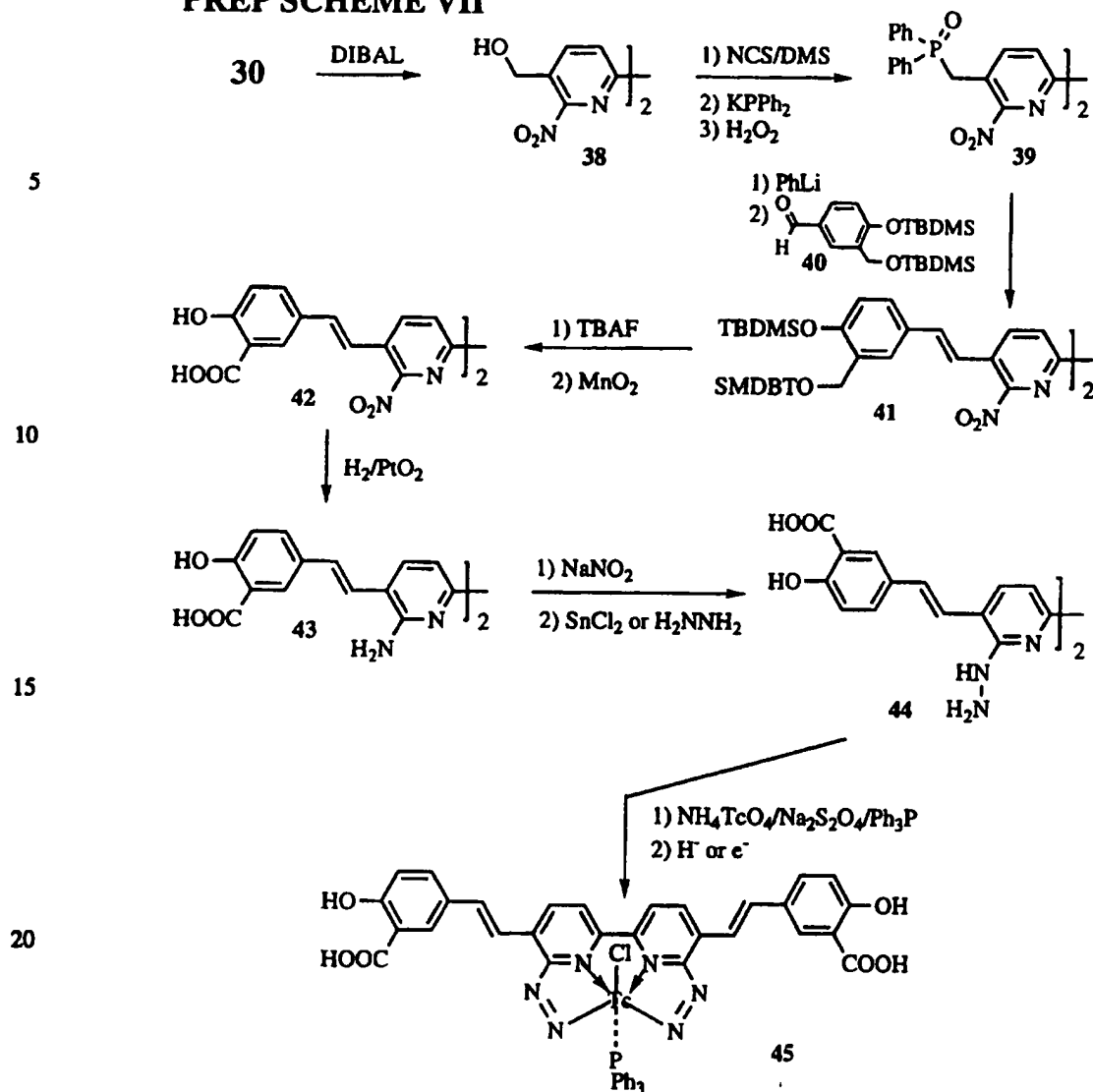
**Example 11: Synthesis of Bishydrazine Linker (L=L' = -HN-NH-)****Preparation of Complex 37 (Prep. Scheme VI)**

Bisazodiaminobipyridine **17** is tetrazotized with  $\text{NaNO}_2$  and reduced with 4 eq. of  $\text{SnCl}_2$  or  $\text{Zn/HCl}$  to the corresponding bishydrazinodihydrazine ligand **36**. The bis-hydrazide  
 5 **36** is transformed to the Tc-complex **37** using the same protocol as for **15**.

**Example 12: Synthesis of Bisalkene Linker (L-L' = -C=C-,TRANS)****Preparation of Bisalkene 45 (Prep. Scheme VII)**

The diester **30** is reduced to the diol **38** with DIBAL (diisobutylaluminum hydride). The diol groups in **38** are subsequently treated with first a mixture of NCS (N-chloro succinimide) and DMS (dimethyl sulfide), second with potassium diphenylphosphide, and finally with hydrogen peroxide to afford the phosphine oxide **39** (Posner et al., J. Org. Chem., 60:4617-4628 (1995)). The phosphine oxide **39** is deprotonated with phenyl lithium, and coupled with the aldehyde **40** (Lythgoe et al., J. Chem. Soc. PT1, 6:590-595 (1978)),  
 25 prepared from 4-hydroxy-3-methyl benzaldehyde after hydroxylation with  $\text{SeO}_2$  and followed by protection with TBDMS (t-butyldimethylsilyl) groups. The bis-alkene **41** is treated with TBAF (tetrabutylammonium fluoride) to unmask the alcohol groups. The benzylic alcohol in **41** is oxidized with  $\text{MnO}_2$  to the corresponding carboxylic acids (Ahrens et al., J. Hetero-  
 30 cyclic Chem., 4:625-626 (1967)). Platinum oxide catalyzed reduction of dinitro groups in **42** provides the diamine **43** which is then tetrazotized with sodium nitrite and reduced with stannous chloride or treated with hydrazine to give the bis-alkene ligand **44**. The bis-alkene **44** is transformed to the Tc-complex **45** using the same protocol as for **15**.

## PREP SCHEME VII

Example 13: Synthesis of R=R' = -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>SH, -o-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH25 A. Preparation of Complexes 52, 53, and 54 (Prep. Scheme VIII)(i) Tc-Complex 52

To the diamine 20 in 5% NaOH is added 2 eq. of Boc<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature to give the dicarbamate 46. The dicarbamate 46 is treated with 4 eq. of nBuLi at -20°C, and quenched with DMF at -20°C. After 2 hours at room temperature, the bis-alcohol 47 in the

30 reaction mixture is treated with 2 eq. of benzoyl chloride to give the bis-benzylester 48. The diamine 48 is treated with NaNO<sub>2</sub>, and coupled with salicylic acid to afford the hydroxy dye 49. A mixture of the dye 49, ammonium pertechnetate, dimercaptoethane, and sodium dithionate in EtOH is heated under reflux to give the Tc complex 52.

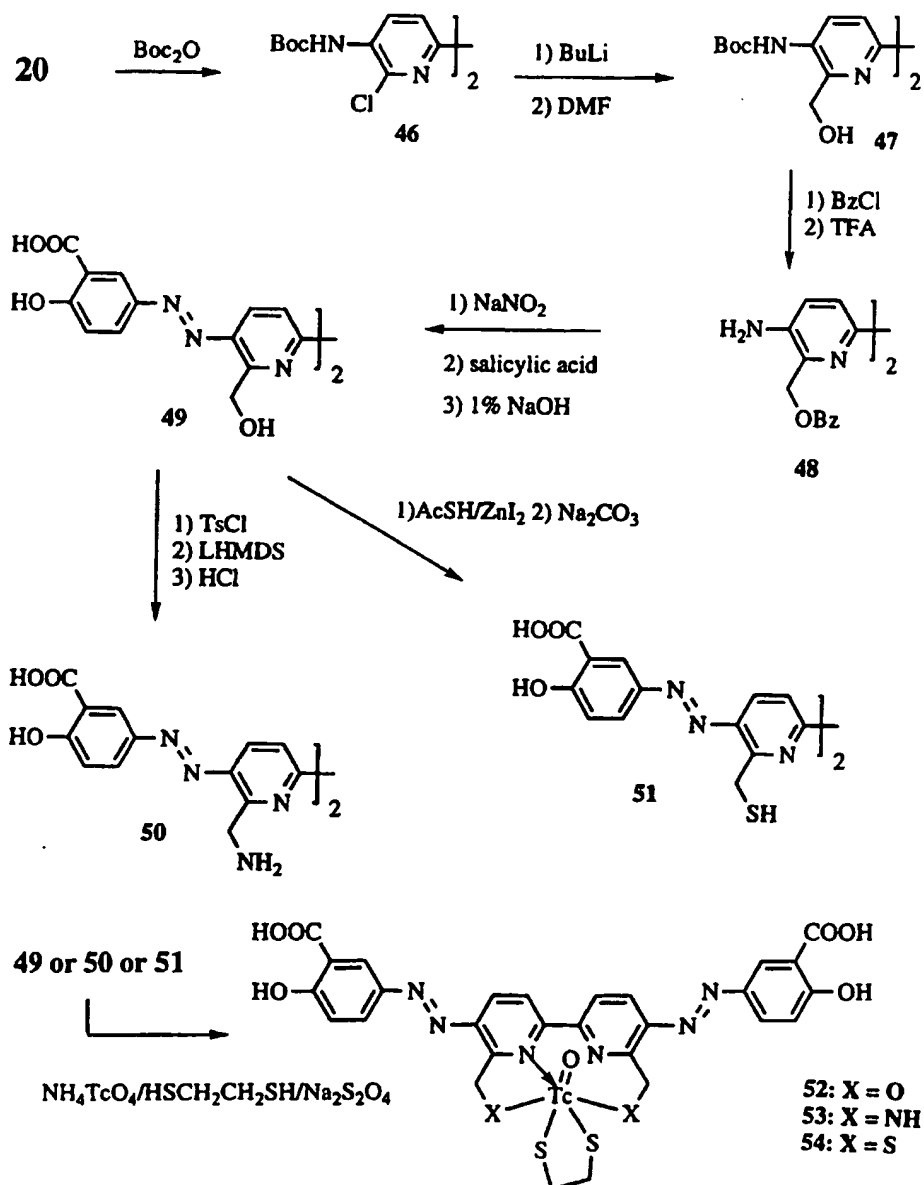
(ii) Tc-Complex 53

The bis-alcohol **49** is transformed to the bis-amine **50** via successive treatments with p-toluenesulfonyl chloride, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, and finally with hydrochloric acid (Mukaiyama et al., Tetrahedron Lett. 39:3411-3414 (1970)). The dye **50** is similarly transformed to the complex **53** using the same protocol as for **52**.

(iii) Tc-Complex 54

The bis-alcohol **49** is treated with thiolacetic acid and  $\text{ZnI}_2$  (Gauthier et al., Tetrahedron Lett. 27:15-18 (1986)), to give the bis-thiol **51** after unmasking step. The dye **51** is similarly transformed to the complex **54** using the same protocol as for **52**.

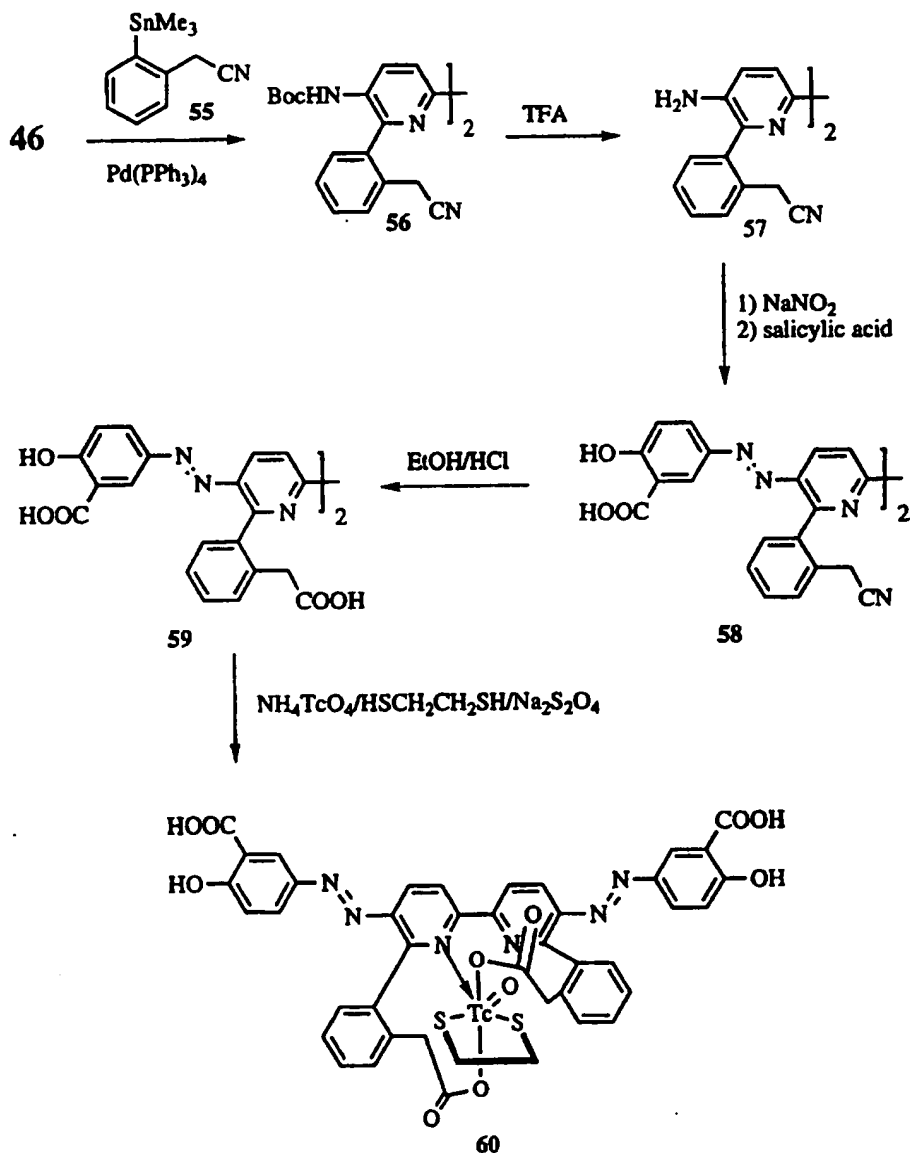
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**PREP SCHEME VIII**

### B. Preparation of Tc-Complex 60 (Prep. Scheme IX)

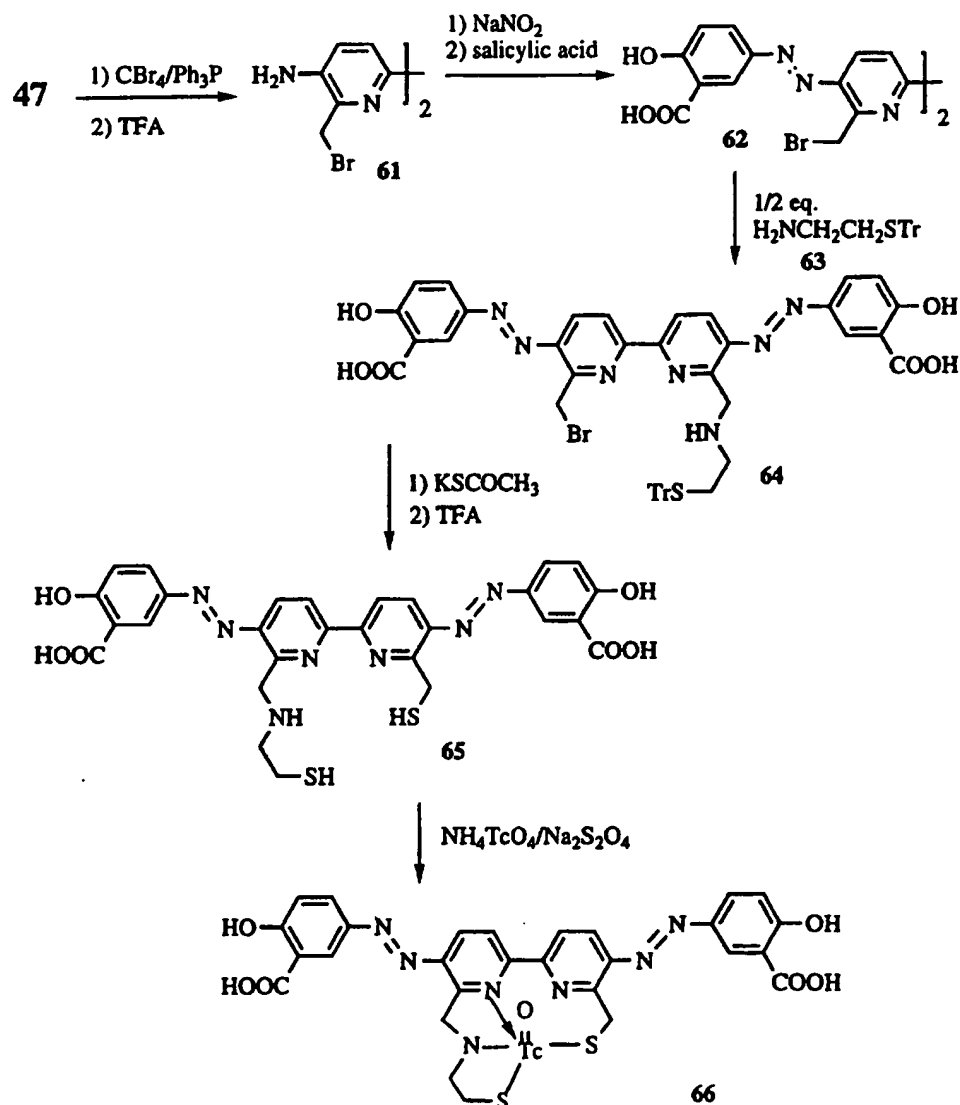
The dichloride **46** is reacted with the tin compound **55**, prepared according to the procedure described in Bates et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 37:267-270 (1996), in the presence of tetrakis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium to give the adduct **56**. The bis-carbamate **56** is  
 5 treated with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) to afford the diamine **57**, which is tetrazo coupled with salicylic acid to give the dye **58**. The nitrile groups in the dye **58** are hydrolyzed to the dicarboxylic acid **59**, which is then transformed to the complex **60** using the same protocol as for **52**.

### PREP SCHEME IX



**Example 14: Synthesis of R = -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH, R' = -CH<sub>2</sub>SH****Preparation of the Tc-Complex 68 (Prep. Scheme X)**

The bis-alcohol 47 is brominated on the benzylic positions with CBr<sub>4</sub>/PPh<sub>3</sub> system to the bis-bromide 61. Boc groups in 61 are removed with TFA to the corresponding bis amine, tetrazotized, coupled with salicylic acid to the dye 62. The displacement of one bromide group in the dye 62 is proceeded by using 0.5 eq. of the amine 63, prepared according to Hiskey et al., J. Org. Chem. 31:2178-2183 (1966). The other bromide group in 64 is then displaced with potassium thiocetate, treated with TFA to the dithiol 65. The dye 65 is suspended in EtOH and mixed with ammonium pertechnetate and sodium dithionate, and the resulting solution is heated under reflux to give the Tc-oxo complex 66 (Madras et al., Synapse 22:239-246 (1996)).

**PREP SCHEME X**

**Example 15: Imaging with Organometallic Ligands Which Can Cross the Blood Brain Barrier Alone**

This example illustrates administration and imaging using an organometallic ligand which can cross the blood brain barrier by itself. The procedure used is adapted from Madras et al., Synapse 22:239-246 (1996). The organometallic ligand, e.g., 54 or 66 (ca. 15-75 mCi per 65 kg body weight) is administered to a patient intravenously via catheter as a saline solution. Images are acquired after 2 hours using a digital ASPECT system (Digital Scintigraphics, Inc., Boston, MA) or a comparable instrument (see, e.g., Neuwalt, Implication of the Blood Brain Barrier and Its Manipulation, Vol. II, Plenum Press, N.Y. (1989) p. 210). The procedure for reconstruction is described in Holman et al., J. Nucl. Med., 31:1206-1210 (1994).

**Example 16: Imaging with Organometallic Ligands Plus a Blood Brain Barrier Opener**

This example illustrates administration and imaging using an organometallic ligand plus alternative blood brain barrier openers.

**Method 1: Osmotic Blood Brain Barrier Modification with Mannitol**

The procedure used is adapted from Neuwalt, Implication of the Blood Brain Barrier and Its Manipulation, vol. II, Plenum Press, N.Y. (1989), pp. 207-213. The blood brain barrier is reversibly disrupted by administration of an arterial bolus of a hypertonic mannitol solution. This procedure has been used extensively to deliver drugs and imaging agents to the brain. A 10-step procedure is given in Neuwalt, vol. II, p. 213 (steps 5, 10-13 are specific to brain tumor patients).

After anesthetizing the patient, a hypertonic mannitol solution (180-300 ml over 30 sec.) is injected arterially, for example, via the vertebral artery or carotid artery (see Neuwalt, p. 213). After about 5 minutes to about 3 hours, 15-30 mCi of the organometallic ligand, e.g., 3 or 6, is administered intravenously. Imaging is done as described in Neuwalt, p. 210. The radioactivity is quantified and localized. Patients in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease localize a significantly increased amount of radioactive ligand relative to age-matched controls. Late-stage Alzheimer's disease patients localize an even greater amount of radioactivity.

### Method 2: Opening of the Blood Brain Barrier with Organic Solvents

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is used to reversibly and innocuously open the blood brain barrier. The procedure used is adapted from Neuwalt, Implication of the Blood Brain Barrier and Its Manipulation, vol. I, Plenum Press, N.Y. (1989) pp. 336-337, and is  
5 modified, replacing the antitumor compound with 15-75 mCi of the organometallic ligand, e.g., 3 or 6.

### Method 3: Opening of the Blood Brain Barrier with Drugs

Two classes of drugs have been shown to reversibly open the blood brain barrier. See  
10 Neuwalt, Implication of the Blood Brain Barrier and Its Manipulation, vol. I, Plenum Press, N.Y. (1989) pp. 332-334 and 337. Metrazol, a CNS stimulant, reversibly opens the barrier. This drug is coadministered with an anti-seizure drug, in order to suppress seizures which can result from the effective dose. In addition, certain anticancer drugs open the blood brain barrier for a relatively long period of time. These compounds, however, are toxic, and thus  
15 can cause additional problems. 15 - 30 mCi of the organometallic ligand, e.g., 3 or 6, is injected into the patient subsequent to administration of the drug.

### Method 4: Opening of the Blood Brain Barrier with RMP-7

Polypeptides called receptor mediated permeabilizers (RMP) have been shown to  
20 increase the permeability of the blood brain barrier to various agents. See U.S. Patent No. 5,268,164. RMP-7 is used according to the procedure described in U.S. Patent No. 5,268,164 (column 14), so as to open the blood brain barrier and allow the organometallic ligand, e.g., 3 or 6, to pass through.

25

### Example 17: Organometallic Ligands as Therapeutics

This example illustrates treatment of Alzheimer's disease with an organometallic ligand so as to inhibit aggregation of amyloid proteins in the brain. The organometallic ligand, e.g., Zn complex analogous to 3, at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day, is administered  
30 intravenously to a patient having Alzheimer's disease. A blood brain barrier opener is coadministered or preadministered (see Example 16), if necessary, to allow crossing of the blood brain barrier by the organometallic ligand. This procedure is followed daily for 100 days. Amyloid formation is imaged by the method described above. As a result of such treatment, aggregated amyloid formation is reduced.



**Example 18: Detection of Scrapie Prion in Hamster Brain Tissue**

This example illustrates a method for detecting the presence of scrapie prion in hamster brain tissue using an organometallic ligand. Hamster brain tissue (0.2g) from normal and scrapie hamsters (obtainable from NIAID, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, MT) is homogenized in water (2mL). An aliquot of the homogenate (5  $\mu$ L) is removed and diluted into 100  $\mu$ L with a 4% methanol-water solution of the  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ -Congo Red complex (15  $\mu$ M), e.g., 3 or 6. The mixture is incubated for 30 min. at 25°C, and then spun for 30 min. at 234,000 x g at 20°C. The supernatant (95  $\mu$ L) is separated from the pellet (5  $\mu$ L) by pipetting. The two fractions are separately analyzed by scintillation counting, and the ratio of pellet cpm/supernatant cpm is determined.  $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$  (hamster) in scrapie hamster brain is detected above background.

**Example 19: Detection of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Prion ( $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$ ) in Bovine Tissue**

This example illustrates a method for detecting the presence of BSE prion in bovine brain or lymph tissue using an organometallic ligand. Bovine brain (est. 3-300  $\mu$ g  $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$ /g diseased brain), or lymph tissue (ca. 10 mg), is homogenized in water (100  $\mu$ L). An aliquot of this homogenate (5  $\mu$ L) is removed and diluted to 100  $\mu$ L with a 4% methanol-water solution and the mixture is incubated for 30 min. at 25°C, then spun for 30 min. at 234,000 x g at 20°C. The supernatant (95  $\mu$ L) is removed by pipetting and the pellet is resuspended in 95  $\mu$ L of a 10% w/v solution of N-lauryl sarcosinate to solubilize membrane-associated proteins and the centrifugation procedure is repeated. The pellet from the second centrifugation is diluted into 95  $\mu$ L of 4% methanol-water containing ca. 150 nM  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -Congo Red (3). The sample is sedimented as above and the pellet and supernatant are analyzed by a  $\gamma$ -camera. The ratio of cpm pellet/cpm supernatant is quantified; a high ratio indicates the presence of  $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$ . The amount of  $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$  in the pellet is determined by comparison of the pellet cpm to a standard curve, determined using purified  $\text{PrP}^{\text{Sc}}$ .

**Example 20: Preparation of  $\text{NX}_3$  Complex 120 (Prep. Scheme XI)****(i) 5-Bromo-2-N-Boc -Amino-Benzyl Alcohol 111**

To a flask charged with 2.15 g (10 mmol) of 5-bromo, 2-amino-benzoic acid 109 was

added 60 mL of THF and 1.7 g of NaH (60% in mineral oil) at room temperature. The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hr, cooled to room temperature. To the mixture was added 2.04 g (1.2 eq) of di t-butyl dicarbonate and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 30 min, cooled to room temperature, and 0.8 g of NaH was added into the mixture. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 hr under Ar atmosphere. The mixture was then quenched with water carefully, acidified to pH 3, extracted with methylene chloride, concentrated to give the crude acid 110 (used for the next reaction without further purification). To a solution of 110 in 50 mL of THF was added N-methylmorpholine (1.0 g) and chloroethylformate (1.1 g) at -10°C. After 10 min, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (1.1 g) was added all at once, followed by careful addition of 100 mL of anhydrous MeOH with ice cooling. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and partitioned into water and ethyl acetate. The separated organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated, and chromatographed to give the alcohol 111 (1.4 g, 47 % from 109) as a colorless solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.65 (bs, 1H), 7.38 (dd, 1H, J<sub>1</sub> = 8.7, J<sub>2</sub> = 2.4), 7.27 (d, 1H, J = 2.4), 4.62 (d, 2H, J = 5.9), 1.50 (s, 9H).

(ii) 5-Bromo-2-N-Boc-Amino-Acetyl Benzoate 112

To a solution of the alcohol 111 (1.24 g, 4.13 mmol) in 20 mL of anhydrous methylene chloride, 1 mL of acetic anhydride, 1 mL of acetyl chloride and 1 mL of pyridine was added 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (10 mg) at room temperature. After 1 hr, the reaction mixture was partitioned into methylene chloride and water. The separated organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated and chromatographed to give 112 as a white solid (1.40 g, 4.08 mmol, 99% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.78 - 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.45 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 9H).

(iii) 5-Bromo-2-N-Boc-Amino-Benzaldehyde 114

To a flask charged with the alcohol 111 (6.6 mmol) in 10 mL of methylene chloride was added 0.12 mL of DMSO, oxalyl chloride (0.07 mL) and 0.5 mL of triethylamine at -78°C. After 3 hr, the reaction mixture was diluted with ether and washed with aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water, and brine. The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated and the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (solvent system) to afford aldehyde 114 as a white solid (0.17 g, 5.69 mmol, 86% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.29 (bs, 1H), 9.82 (s, 1H), 8.93 (d, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.71 (d, 1H, J = 2.3), 7.63 (dd, 1H, J<sub>1</sub> = 9.0, J<sub>2</sub> = 2.3), 1.52 (s, 9H).

(iv) Stannylated Benzoate 113

A mixture of 1.33 g (3.88 mmol) of the bromide 112, 0.24 g (0.2 mmol) of tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium, 2.58 g of bis(tributyltin) in 40 mL of triethylamine was refluxed under Ar for 12 hr. After cooling, the reaction mixture was decanted and chromatographed (95/5 hexane/ethyl acetate) to give the stannyl benzoate 113 as a colorless oil (1.03 g, 1.86 mmol, 48% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

(v) Biphenyl Adduct 115

A mixture of the 0.17 g (0.57 mmol) of the bromo benzaldehyde 114, 0.13 g (0.1 mmol) of tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium in 10 mL of anhydrous toluene was refluxed under argon for 2 hours. A solution of the stannyl benzoate 113 in 5 mL of anhydrous toluene was added dropwise through the syringe over 1 hr while keeping the reaction mixture under reflux. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to give 0.11 g of the product 115 (0.11 g, < 43 % yield) contaminated with trace of tributyltin compounds. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.09 (bs, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.52 (d, 1H, J = 8.3), 7.96 (d, 1H, J = 8.3), 7.78 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.53 (m, 2H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 9H).

(vi) Biphenyl Methoxybenzyl Sulfide 116

A solution of 80 mg of the biphenyl adduct 115 in 3 mL of THF and 1 mL of water was treated with excess LiOH at 0°C. After 6 hr, the reaction mixture was neutralized with aq. HCl, extracted with methylene chloride (30 mL x 2), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to provide the biphenyl alcohol (0.06 g). To a solution of the alcohol in 5 mL of THF was added 50 mg of carbon tetrabromide and 40 mg of triphenylphosphine at room temperature. After 2 hr, the reaction mixture was treated with the THF solution of the sodium thiolate prepared from 46 mg of 4-methoxy benzyl mercaptan and 200 mg of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil) at room temperature. After 2 hr, the reaction mixture was partitioned into ethyl acetate and water. The separated organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the thio-aldehyde 116 (55 mg, 70% overall yield from 115).

(vii) Biphenyl Bromide 117

A solution of 55 mg (0.095 mmol) of the aldehyde 116 in 5 mL of anhydrous MeOH was treated with 20 mg of NaBH<sub>4</sub> at room temperature. After 1 hr, the reaction mixture was quenched with 5 mL of water, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated, dissolved in 5 mL of THF and treated with carbon tetrabromide and triphenyl phosphine at

room temperature. After 1 hr, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the bromide 117.

(viii) Biphenyl Bis-Hydroxyethyl Amine 118

To a solution of the bromide 117 in dioxane and water was added 2 eq. of bis-ethanolamine and solid  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  at room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with methylene chloride, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the bis-hydroxyethyl amine 118 (18 mg, 0.027 mmol, 42% overall yield from 116).

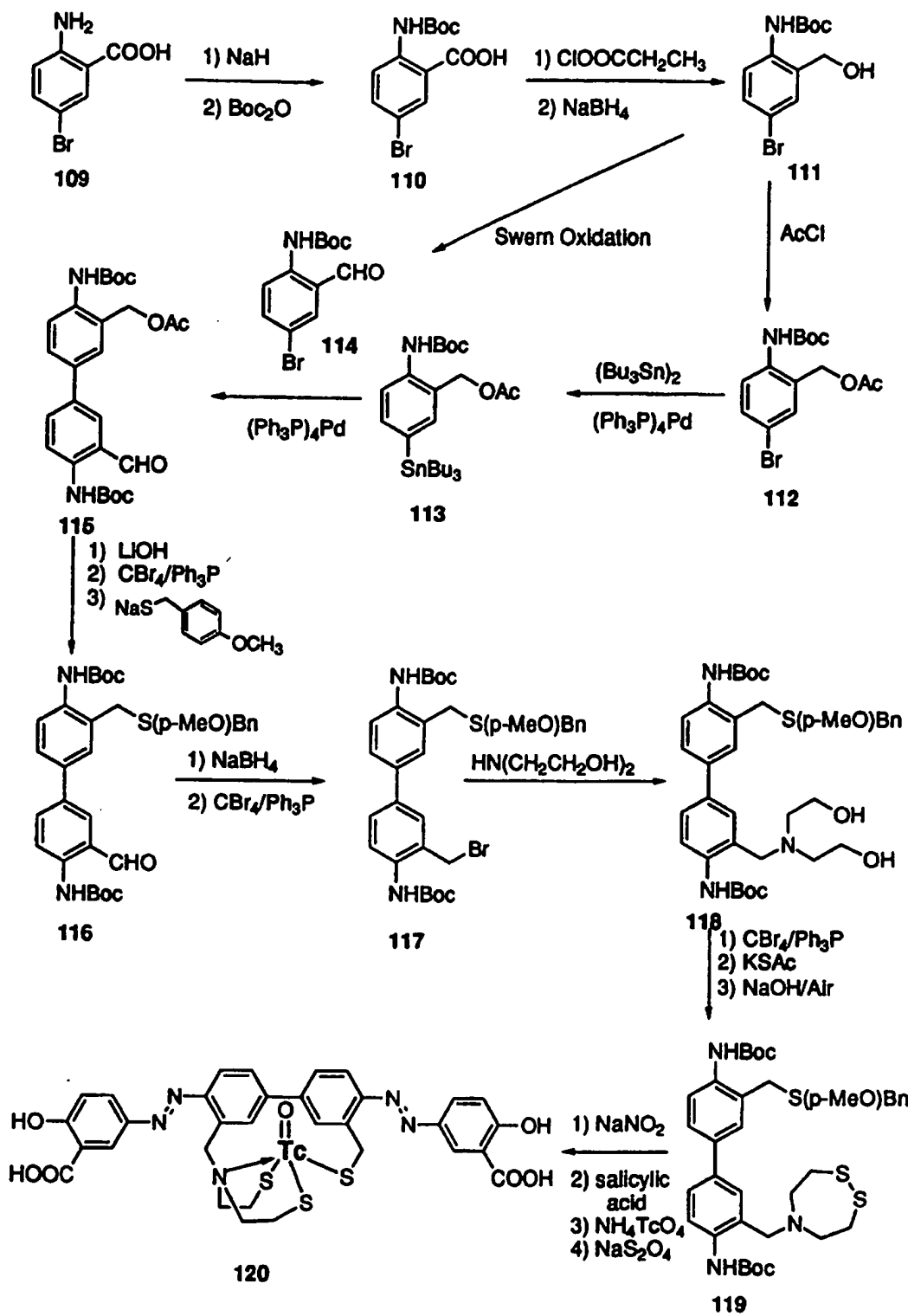
(ix) Biphenyl Disulfide 119

A solution of 15 mg (0.023 mmol) the bis-hydroxyethyl amine 118 was treated with 13 mg of carbon tetrabromide and 10 mg of triphenyl-phosphine at room temperature. After 2 hr, the reaction mixture was concentrated, redissolved in 1 mL of anhydrous ethanol and treated with 20 mg of potassium thioacetate at room temperature. After reflux for 4 hr, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with sat. sodium bicarbonate, water, brine, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the bis-acetylthioethyl amine. The amine was treated with  $\text{NaOH}$  in methanolic water at room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with methylene chloride and the combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the disulfide 119 (6 mg, 0.009 mmol, 38% yield from 118).

(x) Technetium Complex 120

To a suspension of the disulfide 119 in 50% aqueous sulfuric acid is added ground sodium nitrite at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , under which condition the Boc groups are removed prior to the tetrazotization. After 30 min, the reaction mixture is added salicylic acid dissolved in aq. sodium carbonate. Upon addition, the pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to 9-10 by slow addition of precooled sat. sodium carbonate solution while keeping the reaction temperature under  $10^\circ\text{C}$ . After overnight at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ , the reaction mixture is acidified (pH 3) and the resulting precipitate is filtered with a Buchner funnel. The collected product mixture is purified with silica gel column using DMF-hexane as an eluent system. The purified dye suspended in water is then treated with ammonium pertechnetate ( $\text{NH}_4\text{TcO}_4$ ), sodium hydrosulfite, and the resulting suspension is refluxed for 5 hr. The reaction mixture is extracted with methylene chloride, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and chromatographed to give the metal complex 120.

## SCHEME XI



**Example 21: Preparation of Tc Complex 122****(Prep. Scheme XII)****(i) Biphenyl Diol 121**

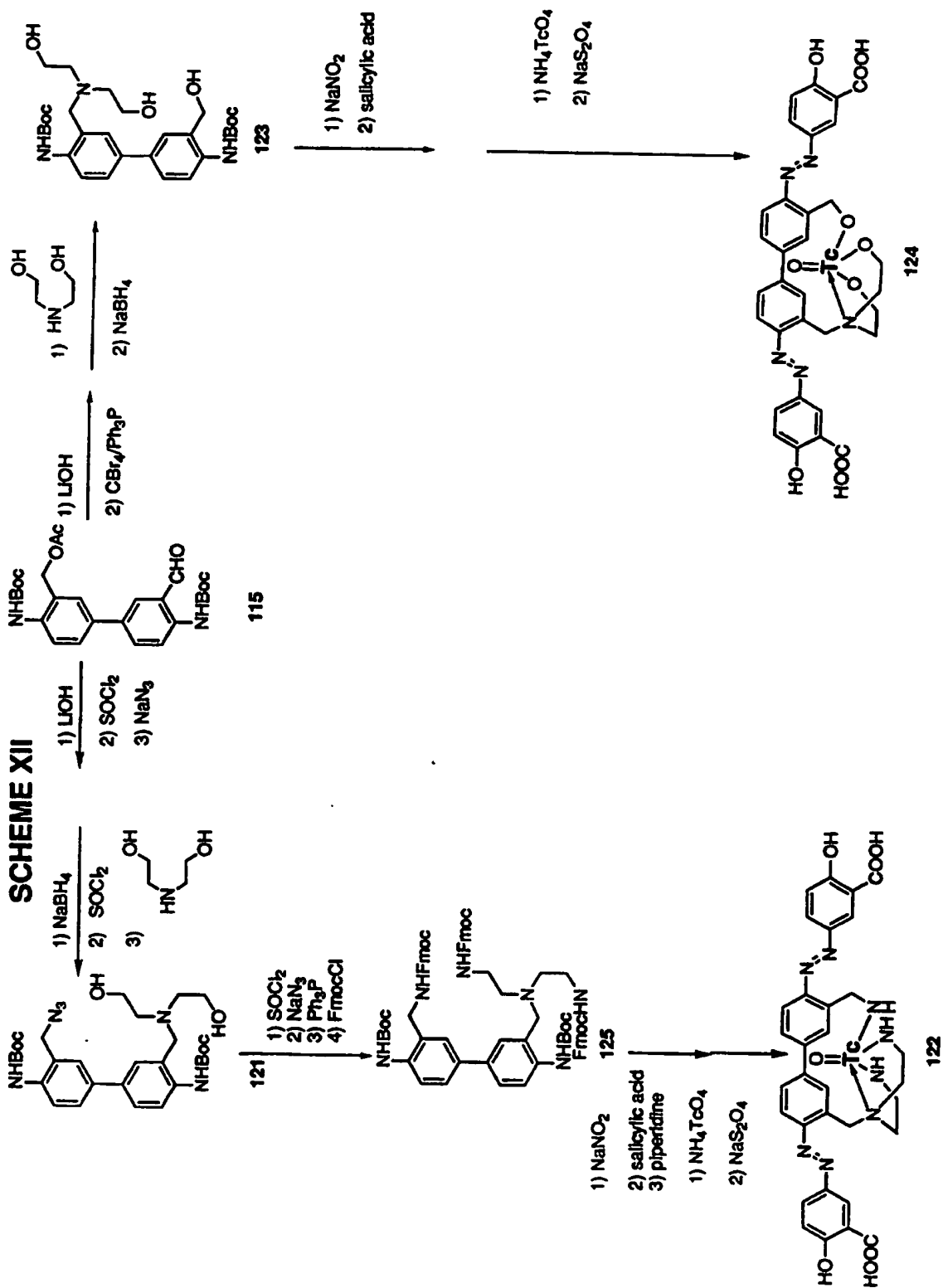
To a solution of the benzoate 115 in THF and water is added LiOH at 0°C. After  
5 completion of the reaction, the product benzyl alcohol is treated with thionyl chloride at  
room temperature. The resulting benzyl chloride is subsequently reacted with sodium azide  
to give the biphenyl azide. A solution of the biphenyl azide in anhydrous MeOH is reduced  
with sodium borohydride to its azido alcohol. Upon reaction with thionyl chloride, the  
benzyl alcohol is converted to the biphenyl diol 121 via benzyl chloride.

10

**(ii) Complex 122**

The two hydroxy groups are converted into dibromide with either carbon  
tetrabromide/triphenyl phosphine system or bromine, which is then treated with excess  
sodium azide to give tri-azide. The tri-azide groups are reduced to the tri-amines with  
15 triphenyl phosphine, and subsequently protected with Fmoc group to afford the Fmoc  
protected amine. The Fmoc protected amine is tetrazotized with sodium nitrite in acid,  
under which condition the Boc groups are removed prior to the tetrazotization, to its  
tetrazonium salt. Treatment with 3 eq. salicylic acid affords the corresponding azo dye.  
Deprotection of Fmoc group with piperidine followed by Tc loading step using ammonium  
20 pertechnetate and sodium hydro sulfite in boiling water provides the desired metal complex  
122.

## SCHEME XII



**Example 22: Preparation of Tc Complex 124****(Prep. Scheme XII)****(i) Biphenyl Triol 123**

The benzoate 115 is hydrolyzed to its alcohol with LiOH, which is then treated with carbon tetrabromide and triphenyl phosphine to its bromide. The bromide is reacted with bis-ethanolamine and its aldehyde functional group is reduced with sodium borohydride to the corresponding triol 123.

**(ii) Tc Complex 124**

The triol 123 is tetrazotized with sodium nitrite in acid under which condition the Boc groups are removed prior to the tetrazotization. Subsequent treatment with salicylic acid at pH around 9 provides the azo dye. The azo dye is treated with ammonium pertechnetate and sodium hydro sulfite in boiling water to give the complex 124.

**Example 23: Binding of NX<sub>3</sub> Technetium Complexes to  $\beta$ -Amyloid**

This example illustrates the affinity of NX<sub>3</sub> technetium complexes for  $\beta$ 1-40 amyloid fibrils. A similar protocol to that described in Example 6 is used.

**Example 24: Synthesis of N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> Complexes (Prep. Schemes XIII and XIV)****(i) 2-Iodo-4,4'-Dinitrobiphenyl 77**

To a 250 mL 3-neck round-bottom flask charged with 7.8 g (30.16 mmol) of the amine 76 (see Case, F.H., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 68:2574-2577 (1946)) was added 50 mL of conc. sulfuric acid. After the mixture became homogeneous, it was cooled to 0°. In a separate 50 mL flask 2.8 g of sodium nitrite was slowly to 25 mL of sulfuric acid over 30 min. at 5°. The resultant solution was then slowly added to the amine solution with cooling. Manual agitation of the reaction mixture was necessary. Next, 75 mL of 85% phosphoric acid was added over one hour via addition funnel, during which time the temperature of the reaction mixture was kept below 10°. The mixture was agitated periodically to assure homogeneity. Conversion to the diazonium salt was monitored by adding a drop of the reaction mixture to 10 mL of water. When the solution turned light yellow and no insoluble material was formed, the reaction was complete. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature over 2 h and added to 500 mL of ice water with stirring. After



30 min, excess urea (6 g) was slowly added to destroy excess nitrous acid and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. To this mixture was added an aqueous solution of potassium iodide (11.34 g in 75 mL). The reaction mixture was then heated to 70°. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product  
5 was purified by silica gel chromatography (1/1 Hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford the dinitriodide product **77** 9.83 g, 26.86 mmol, 89% yield) as light yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.75 (d, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 8.38-8.32 (m, 3H), 7.71-7.64 (m, 3H).

(ii) 2-Cyano-4,4'-Dinitrobiphenyl 78

A solution of the iodide **77** (5.0 g, 13.66 mmol) and CuCN (1.65 g, 18.42 mmol) in  
10 30 mL of anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide was heated (180°C) under an argon atmosphere. After 2 hr, the reaction mixture was added to a 0° solution of aqueous ammonium chloride (100 mL) and filtered through a Buchner funnel. The insoluble product was partitioned into methylene chloride and water. The separated organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (1/1  
15 Hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to 30%/69%/1% Hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH) to afford the nitrile **78** (3.3 g, 12.27 mmol, 90% from **77**) as a light yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.69 (d, 1H, J = 2.3), 8.56 (dd, 1H, J<sub>1</sub> = 8.6, J = 2.3), 8.44-8.41 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.76 (m, 3H).

(iii) Triamine 79

A solution of nitrile **78** (750 mg, 2.79 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) was shaken with  
20 10% Pd on C (200 mg) under H<sub>2</sub> (55 psi) for 24 h, using a Parr apparatus. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and concentrated to afford the diamino nitrile as a yellow oil (559 mg, 2.67 mmol, 96%) R<sub>f</sub> = 0.54 (7:93 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). The crude product was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) and added in a dropwise manner to a suspension of LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (1 g, 26.4 mmol) in THF (30 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux  
25 under argon. After 17 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched by sequential addition of H<sub>2</sub>O and 5% NaOH. The mixture was filtered to remove insoluble aluminum salts and the filtrate was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried over potassium carbonate, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a triamine **79** as a tan oil (432 mg, 2.03 mmol, 76% from **78**). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 6.93 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 6.68  
30 (d, J = 1.8, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 8.4, 2H), 6.43 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.5, 1H), 4.98 (brs, 2H), 4.91 (brs, 2H), 3.32 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 2H).

(iv) Compound 81

A solution of 2-aminoethanethiol•HCl **80** (11.4 g, 100 mmol), triphenylmethanol

(TrOH, 26.0 g, 100 mmol) in HCl (37%, 44.8 mL) and acetic acid (280 mL) was stirred for 5 h at 40 °C. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the resulting white solid was washed with ether and dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1:1). After adjusting the pH of the aqueous layer to ca. 14 with 1 N NaOH, the desired compound was removed by extraction.

- 5 The combined organic layers were dried (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to provide a white solid, S-(triphenylmethyl) 2-aminoethanethiol (28.8 g, 90.0 mmol, 90% from 80).  $R_f = 0.50$  (1:9 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35-7.20 (m, 15H), 2.43 (t, J
-

3 h at room temperature. Organic solvent was removed under vacuum and the resultant aqueous solution was acidified to pH 4 with 10% HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate fractions were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and evaporated to give the acid as a white solid (1.50 g) ( $R_f = 0.71$  (7:1:92 MeOH/acetic acid/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.67 (t,  $J = 5.8$ , 1H), 7.31-7.18 (m, 30H), 2.95 (q,  $J = 6.7$ , 2H), 2.79 (s, 2H), 2.51-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.16 (m, 8H). To a solution of the crude acid (1.50 g, 2 mmol) and N-hydroxysuccinimide (230 mg, 2.0 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (430 mg, 2.0 mmol) in THF (10 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the solution was filtered into a flask containing triamine **79** (405 mg, 1.9 mmol) in THF (10 mL). After 2 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , then 3:97 MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) to give compound **83** as a brown solid (860 mg, 0.91 mmol, 45% from **82**).  $R_f = 0.49$  (7:1:92 MeOH/acetic acid/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.09 (t,  $J = 5.0$ , 1H), 7.71 (t,  $J = 5.4$ , 1H), 7.29-7.19 (m, 30H), 6.89 (d,  $J = 8.4$ , 2H), 6.82 (d,  $J = 8.7$ , 1H), 6.55 (d,  $J = 8.3$ , 2H), 6.49-6.47 (m, 2H), 4.99 (brs, 2H), 4.95 (brs, 2H), 4.04 (d,  $J = 6.4$ , 2H), 2.95-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.76 (s, 2H), 2.51-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.35-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.13 (m, 6H).

(vii) Compound 84

To a solution of **83** (50 mg, 0.053 mmol) in THF (6 mL),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (3 mL), and 10% HCl (280  $\mu\text{L}$ ) at  $5^\circ$  was added a solution of  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (8 mg, 0.12 mmol) in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (40  $\mu\text{L}$ ). After stirring at  $5^\circ$  for 2 min, the resulting yellow solution was added dropwise to a solution of 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt (61 mg, 0.25 mmol), sodium acetate trihydrate (108 mg, 0.79 mmol), and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (10 mg, 0.094 mmol) in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mL) at  $5^\circ$ . A distinct color change from yellow to orange-red was immediately observed. After stirring at  $5^\circ$  for 3 min, THF (1 mL) was added. After 1 h at  $5^\circ$  the mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , then 1:9, 3:7 MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) followed by preparative HPLC (0-5 min 10% MeOH, 5-20 min 10-100% MeOH gradient, 20-25 min 100% MeOH,  $R_v = 285$ -345 mL) to afford **84** as a red solid (32 mg, 0.026 mmol, 42% from **83**).  $R_f = 0.29$  (25:75 MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ); UV(10 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , pH 7.4)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  486 nm ( $\epsilon = 4.36 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{M}^{-1}$ ), 324 nm ( $\epsilon = 4.56 \times 10^4$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  8.81 (d,  $J = 8.1$ , 2H), 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d,  $J = 7.9$ , 1H), 8.28 (d,  $J = 7.8$ , 1H), 7.96 (d,  $J = 2.0$ , 1H), 7.91 (d,  $J = 8.1$ , 3H), 7.66 (t,  $J = 7.9$ , 2H), 7.53 (t,  $J = 8.4$ , 4H), 7.46 (d,  $J = 7.5$ , 1H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 12H), 7.16-7.07 (m, 18H),

4.48 (s, 2H), 2.97 (t,  $J = 6.8$ , 2H), 2.86 (s, 2H), 2.62 (t,  $J = 5.9$ , 2H), 2.34-2.25 (m, 8H).  
See Ashburn et al., Chemistry and Biology 3:351-358 (1996); Han et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 118:4506-4507 (1996).

(viii) Compound 86

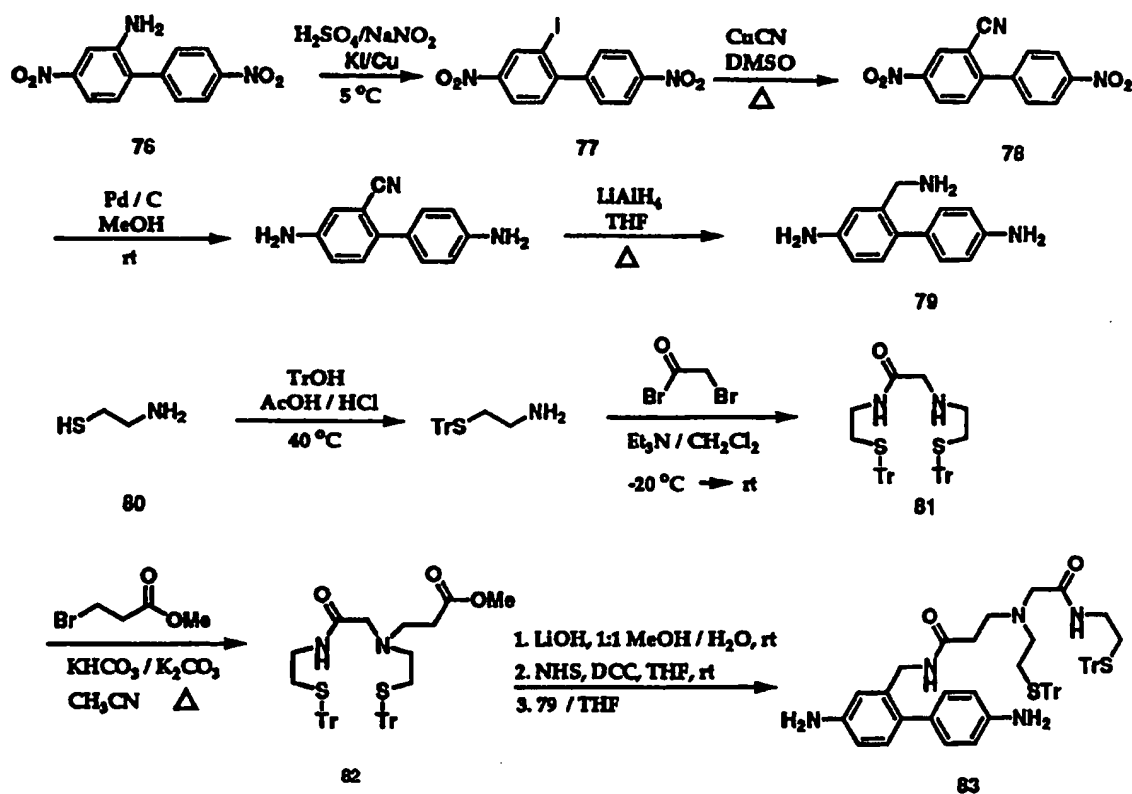
5 To a solution of **83** (20 mg, 0.02 mmol) in THF (3 mL), H<sub>2</sub>O (1.5 mL), and 10% HCl (80  $\mu$ L) at 5°C was added NaNO<sub>2</sub> (4 mg, 0.06 mmol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (20  $\mu$ L). After stirring at 5° for 2 min, the resulting yellow solution was added dropwise a solution of 250  $\mu$ L 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (1:1 THF/0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) at 5°. A distinct color change from yellow to orange-red was immediately observed. After stirring at 5° for 1 h, the solution  
10 was warmed to room temperature and acidified to pH 4-5 by addition of 10% HCl. This solution was extracted by EtOAc and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Purification by flash chromatography (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then 1:9, 3:7 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) followed by preparative HPLC (0-5 min 10% MeOH, 5-20 min 10-100% MeOH gradient, 19-21 min 100% MeOH,  $R_v = 285$ -315 mL) afforded **86** as a golden yellow solid (6 mg, 4.5  $\mu$ mol, 25% from **83**).  $R_f = 0.35$   
15 (25:75 MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  8.90 (dd,  $J = 8.1$ , 7.8, 2H), 8.56 (s, 2H), 8.40 (d,  $J = 8.1$ , 2H), 8.07-7.99 (m, 4H), 7.66-7.50 (m, 7H), 7.29-7.22 (m, 12H), 7.14-7.03 (m, 18H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 2.91 (t,  $J = 6.9$ , 2H), 2.82 (s, 2H), 2.64 (m, 4H), 2.32-2.19 (m, 6H). See Ashburn et al., Chemistry and Biology 3:351-358 (1996); Han et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 118:4506-4507 (1996).

20 (ix) Compound 85

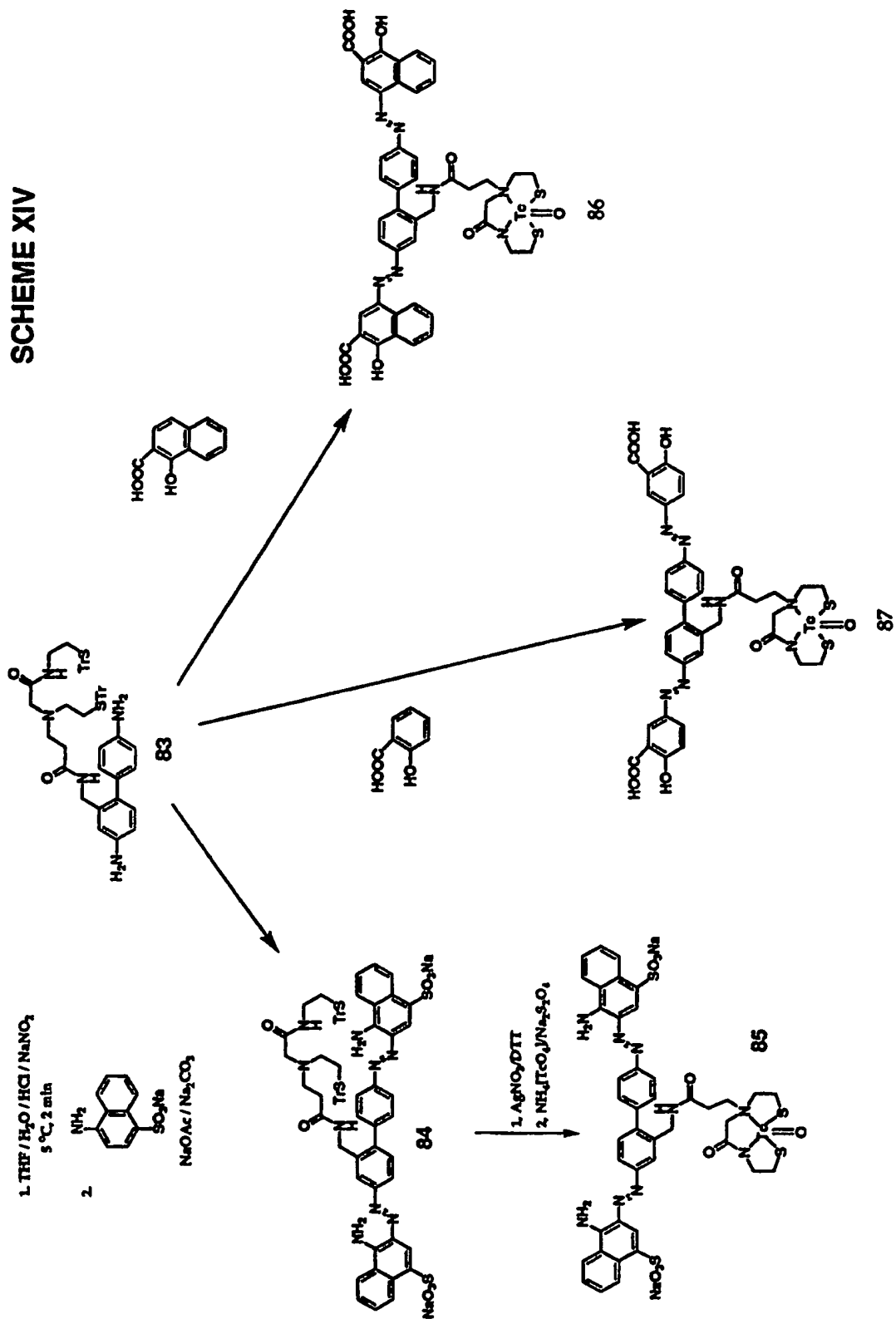
To a solution of **84** (9.0 mg, 6.4  $\mu$ mol) in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 3 mL) was added 0.1 M aqueous silver nitrate (330  $\mu$ L). The dark silver mercaptide derived from **84** precipitated immediately. After 5 min, the precipitate was collected by centrifugation and resuspended in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 3 mL). The solution was treated with 0.1 M dithiothreitol (DTT, 660  $\mu$ L)  
25 for 5 min followed by 10% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (80  $\mu$ L) and the supernatant was collected by centrifugation. To a 10 mL vial containing 25 mM NH<sub>4</sub>[TcO<sub>4</sub>] (600  $\mu$ L, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) and 0.01 N NaOH (4.5 mL, pH 12) was added sequentially the supernatant and 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (30  $\mu$ L) in 0.01 N NaOH at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated at ca. 75°C for 30 min, cooled to room temperature, and purified by  
30 flash chromatography using C18 corasil (37-50  $\mu$ m, Waters, Milford, MA, 2 x 4 cm) (washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, then eluted with MeOH). Purification by preparative HPLC (0-5 min 0% MeOH, 5-10 min 10% MeOH, 10-25 min 10-100% MeOH gradient,  $R_v = 285$ -345 mL) afforded a red solid **85** (7.4 mg, 7.1  $\mu$ mol, 88% from **84**). Specific activity = 1.26

mCi/mmol; UV (10 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.4)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  482 nm ( $\epsilon = 1.19 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{M}^{-1}$ ), 328 nm ( $\epsilon = 1.43 \times 10^4$ ); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  8.77 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 7.7, 2H), 8.02-7.90 (m, 4H), 7.67-7.47 (m, 7H), 4.56-4.48 (m, 4H), 3.54-3.47 (m, 2H), 3.13-2.40 (m, 10H); IR 1651, 1574, 1416, 1338, 1180, 1047, 960 (Tc = O)   
 5 cm<sup>-1</sup>. MALDI MS for C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>41</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S<sub>4</sub>Tc [M]<sup>+</sup>, calcd 1041, found 1042. See Han et al., J. Chem. Soc. 118:4506-4507 (1996).

## SCHEME XIII



## SCHEME XIV



**Example 25: Binding of N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> Technetium Complexes to  $\beta$ -Amyloid**

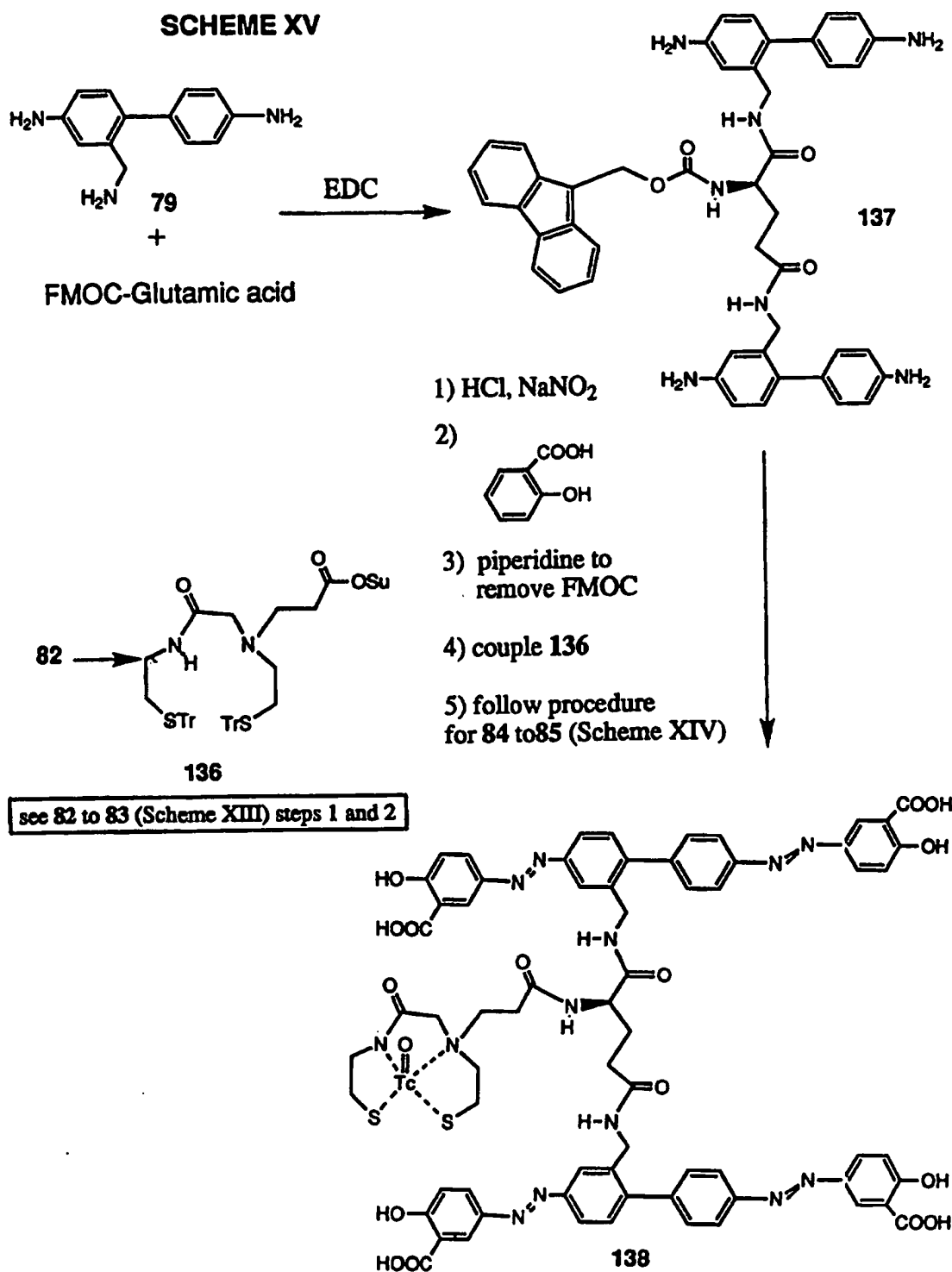
This example illustrates the affinity of N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> technetium complexes for  $\beta$ 1-40 amyloid fibrils. A similar protocol to that described in Example 6 is used.

5

**Example 26: Preparation of Dimeric Amyloid Probes****(a) Preparation of N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> Chyrsamine G-dimer 138 (Prep. Scheme XV)**

To a solution of FMOCglu in THF (ca. 0.2 M) is added 2 equiv. of 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and 2 equiv. of N-hydroxy succinimide. After several hours, the solution is concentrated and the crude bis-NHS ester is precipitated as a white solid by  
10 addition of ether. The crude solid is dissolved in 1:1 THF:0.25 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 1 equiv. of triamine **79** is added. The solution is stirred at room temperature and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases are dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to provide, after purification, the FMOC-protected tetraamine **137**. **137** is  
15 diazotized and coupled to ortho salicylic acid as detailed in Example 24. The product is deprotected with piperidine and coupled to the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester **136** derived from **82**. Technetium-99m is loaded according to Example 24, to afford compound **138**.

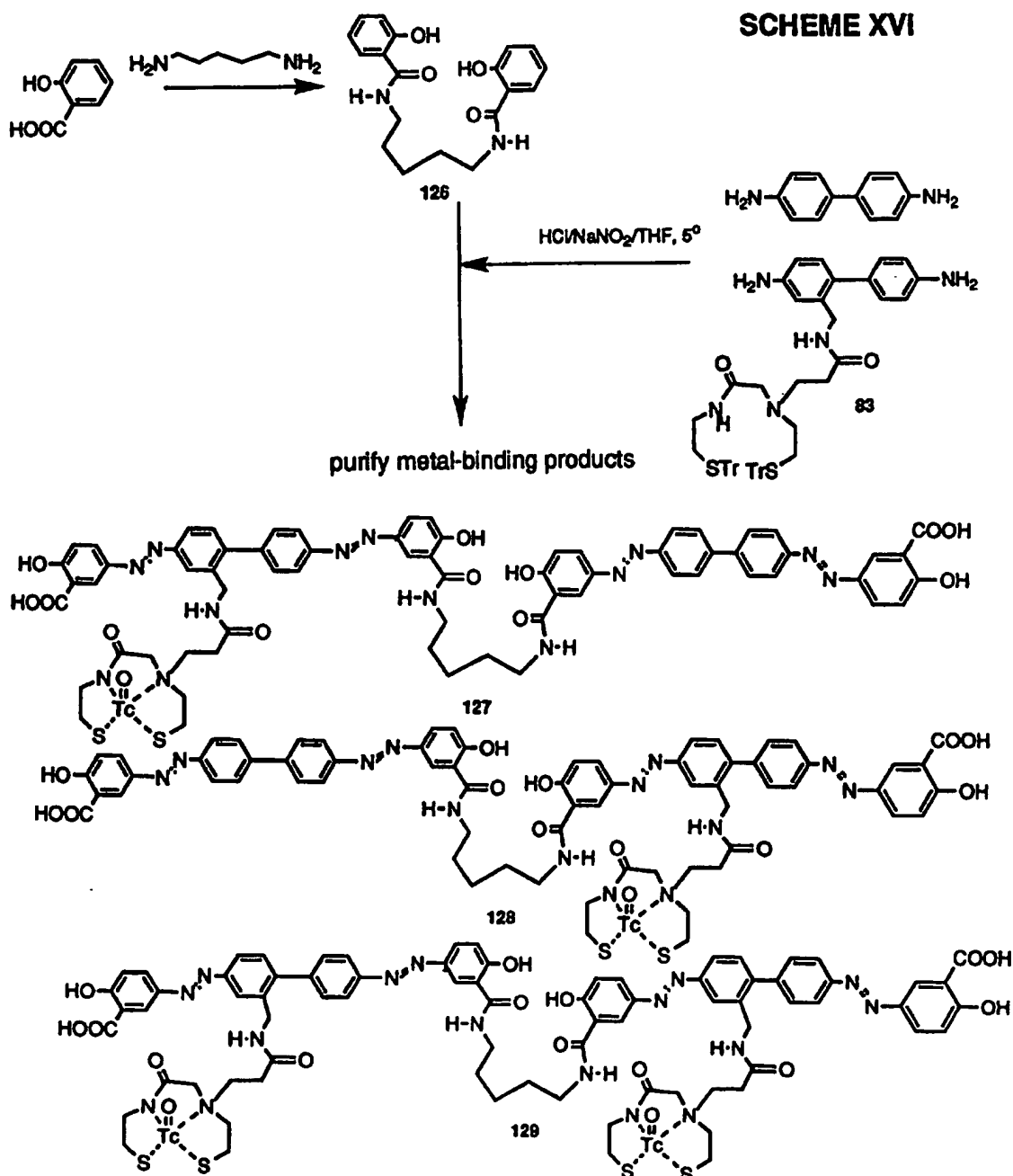
## SCHEME XV





(b) Preparation of Head-to-Tail Dimer 127 (Prep. Scheme XVI)

Ortho salicylic acid is treated with oxalyl chloride (1 equiv.) in methylene chloride to afford the acid chloride, which is then added to a solution of 1,5 diamino pentane (0.5 equiv.) to afford, after concentration and purification, compound 126. 126 is added to a mixture of two bisdiazonium salts, derived from 83 and 4,4' biphenyl diamine by the procedure detailed in Example 24. The four possible coupling products are isolated and separated; the three shown in Scheme XVI, 127, 128 and 129, are possible amyloid probes.



**Example 27: Binding of  $N_2S_2$  Technetium Dimers to  $\beta$ -Amyloid**

This example illustrates the affinity of  $N_2S_2$  technetium dimers for  $\beta$ 1-40 amyloid fibrils. A similar protocol to that described in Example 6 is used.

5

**Example 28: Preparation of Amyloid Binding Fluorescent Ligands (Prep. Scheme XVII)****(a) Congo Red Fluorescein Ligand 131**

Triamine 79 (10 mg, 0.045 mmol) was dissolved in 1.0 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  and Fluorescein succinimidyl ester (22 mg, 0.045 mmol) in 1 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  was added. After stirring overnight, the solvent was evaporated and column chromatography on silica gel (0-25% MeOH/ $CH_2Cl_2$ ) to give the Fluorescein amine coupled compound 130 (20 mg, 75%).  $^1H$  NMR ( $CD_3OD$ )  $\delta$  8.45 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 6.52-7.06 (m, 12H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 1.95 (s, 1H). Congo Red with Fluorescein ligand was prepared by dissolving the Fluorescein diamine 130 in THF,  $H_2O$  and 10% HCl at 5°C, followed by addition of  $NaNO_2$  in  $H_2O$ . After stirring at 5°C for 2 min, the resulting yellow solution was added dropwise a solution of 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt, sodium acetate trihydrate and  $Na_2CO_3$  at 5°C. This dimer 131 was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (0-25% MeOH/ $CH_2Cl_2$ ) to give a red oil.

**(b) Congo Red Rhodamine Ligand 133**

Triamine 79 is dissolved in 1 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  and the Fluorescein succinimidyl ester in 1 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  is added. After stirring overnight, the solvent is evaporated and column chromatography on silica gel (0-25% MeOH/ $CH_2Cl_2$ ) to give the Rhodamine amine coupled compound 132. Congo Red with Rhodamine probe is prepared by dissolving the Rhodamine diamine 132 in THF,  $H_2O$  and 10% HCl at 5°C, followed by addition of  $NaNO_2$  in  $H_2O$ . After stirring at 5°C for 2 min, the resulting solution is added dropwise a solution of 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt, sodium acetate trihydrate and  $Na_2CO_3$  at 5°C. This dimer 133 is purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (0-25% MeOH/ $CH_2Cl_2$ ) to give a red oil.

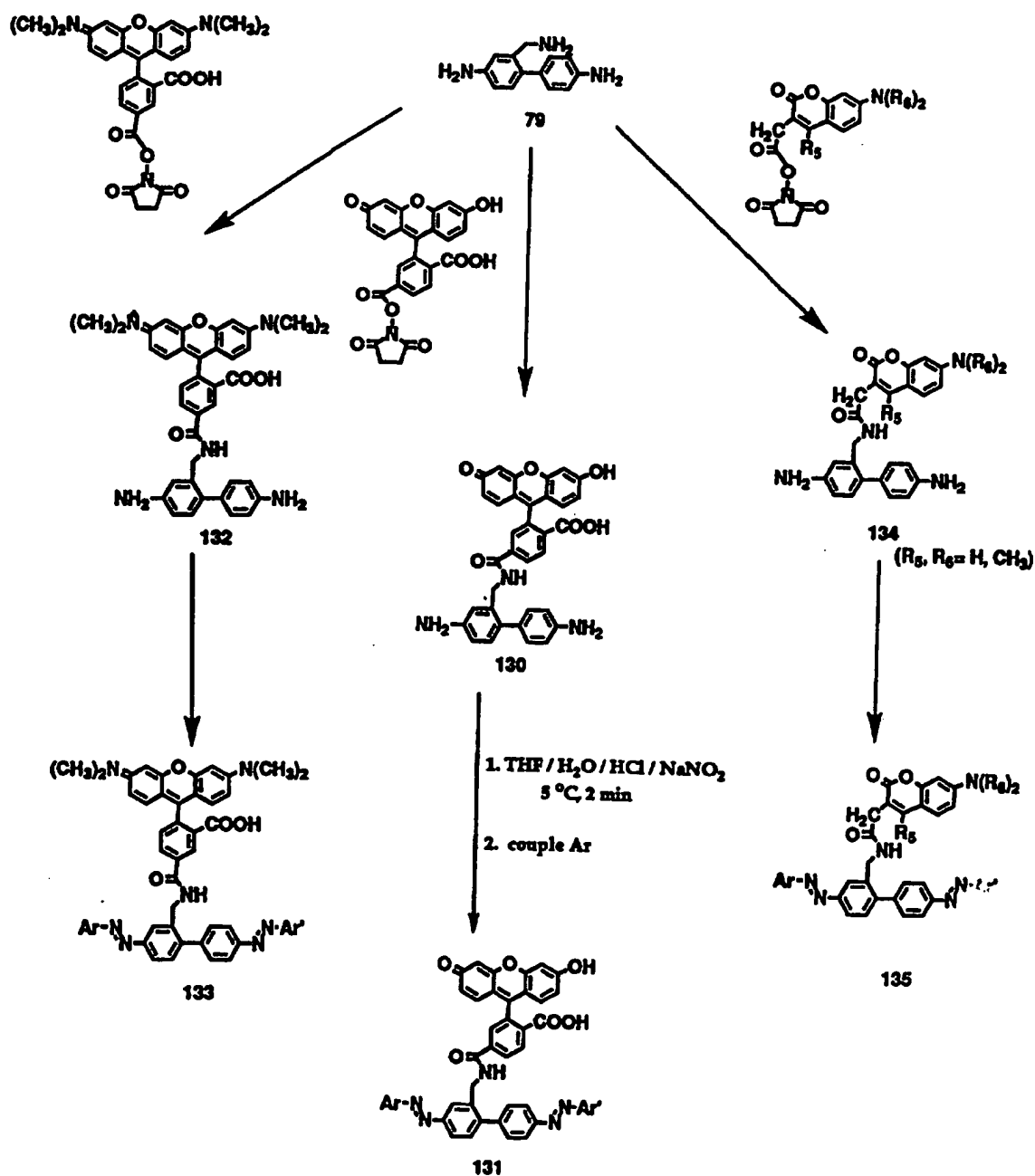
**(c) Congo Red Coumarin Ligand 135**

Triamine 79 is dissolved in 1 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  and the Coumarin Succinimidyl ester in 1 mL of (1:1) THF/0.25 M  $Na_2CO_3$  is added. After stirring overnight, the solvent is evaporated and column chromatography on silica gel (0-25%

30

MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give the Coumarin amine coupled compound 134. Congo Red with Coumarin ligand is prepared by dissolving the Coumarin diamine 134 in THF, H<sub>2</sub>O and 10% HCl at 5°C, followed by addition of NaNO<sub>2</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>O. After stirring at 5°C for 2 min, the resulting solution is added dropwise a solution of 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium salt, sodium acetate trihydrate and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at 5°C. This dimer 135 is purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (0-25% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

## SCHEME XVII



**Example 29: Synthesis of Dimeric Fluorescent Ligands**

Amine **79** is coupled to the appropriate fluorescent chromophore (FL, general formula), activated as the N-hydroxy succinimide ester (available from Pierce, Rockville, IL). The resultant compound (see Scheme XVII) is diazotized (HCl, NaSO<sub>2</sub>, THF, 5°)  
5 according to the procedure used for the preparation of the N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> dimer, and coupled to two equivalents of the appropriate aromatic (Ar) compound, to provide fluorescent amyloid ligands. For example, by substituting fluorescent diamines **130**, **132** or **134** (Scheme XVII) for diamine **83** in Scheme XVI, a series of head-to-tail fluorescent dimers can be assessed. Also, by substituting the commercially available fluorophore-NHS esters (Pierce) for  
10 compound NHS ester **82** in Scheme XV, another class of fluorescent dimers can be produced.

15 **Example 30: High-Throughput Fluorescent Assay for Inhibitors of Intracellular  $\beta$ -Amyloid Aggregation**

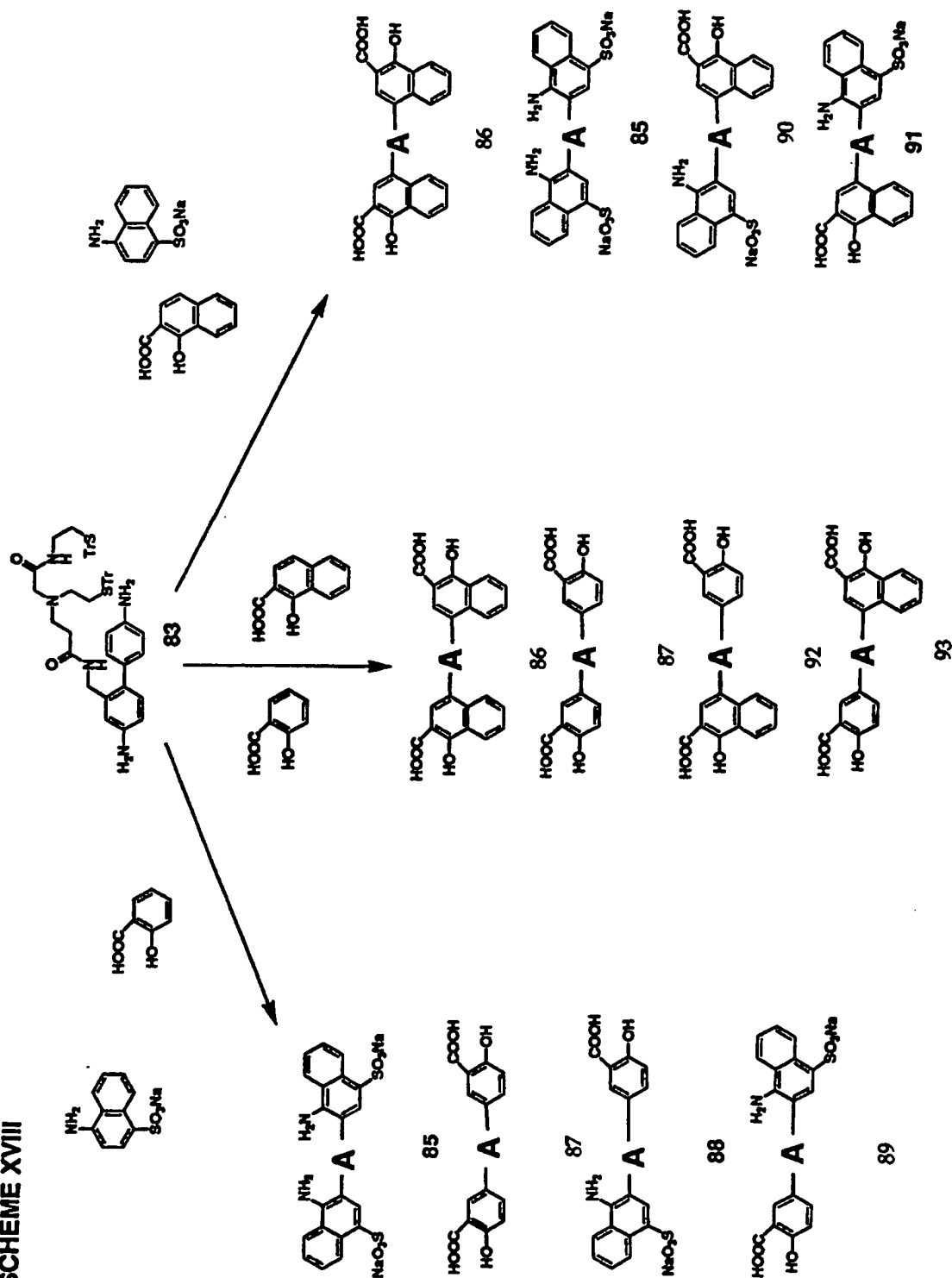
A cell line which produces intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid is used. See, e.g., Martin et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270:26727-26730 (1995). Other cell lines also can be used, e.g., Down's syndrome human neurons isolated from Down's syndrome fetuses, or guinea pig neurons  
20 which have been treated with hydrogen peroxide. The cells are plated into a 96-well format. Solutions of candidate inhibitors are added and the cultures are incubated for between thirty minutes and 24 hours. At this time, the medium is removed by filtration and the cells are permeabilized using standard immunostaining methods. A solution of the fluorescent probe is added. After one to thirty minutes, the cells are washed (by filtration) several times to  
25 remove free probe. The plates are then analyzed in order to determine which wells retain the fluorescent probe. The wells which do NOT retain fluorescence contain a potential inhibitory compound or compounds. That is, an inhibitor inhibits the formation of  $\beta$ -amyloid aggregate and, therefore, the fluorescence signal. Those compounds which inhibit intracellular aggregation in this screen are further analyzed using standard fluorescence  
30 microscopy procedures.

**Example 31: Combinatorial Synthesis of Labeled Compound Libraries****(a) Labeled N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> Libraries (Prep. Scheme XVIII)**

Scheme XIV illustrates the synthesis of a library of three molecules (85, 86 and 87) in which Ar = Ar'. These compounds are individually tested as described in Examples 33, 34 or 35. Libraries of greater complexity are synthesized and screened using the same principles.

Using any three aromatic groups described above as Ar or Ar', six compounds are possible in which Ar and Ar' are different. These are made by exposing the bis-diazonium salt derived from 83 to mixtures of two aromatic compounds (Scheme XVIII). The two aromatic compounds are not present in equimolar amounts, but rather are in a ratio determined by their relative reactivity, such that all four possible products are produced in equimolar ratios (see Scheme XVIII). This mixture is screened as described in Examples 33, 34 or 35, to determine the relative affinities for particular amyloid aggregates. Alternatively, the bis-diazonium salt derived from 83 is exposed to a mixture of all three aromatic compounds, to generate all nine possible compounds (85-93), which are screened for binding. Because it is difficult to generate approximately equimolar amounts of all possible adducts from more complex mixtures, larger libraries are generated from 2 or 3 aromatic compounds to produce groups of 4 or 9 compounds per well.

SCHEME XVIII



(b) Labeled N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> Dimer Libraries

Triamine 79 is protected with an acid-stable protecting group such as the fluorenylmethoxy carbonyl (Fmoc) group, using standard procedures. The protected triamine is diazotized (dissolved in THF/water at 5°C and diazotized by treatment with hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite, as described in Example 24(vii)), and coupled to mixtures of aromatics as described above for the diamine 83. Using six aromatics, 36 Fmoc-protected compounds are generated in groups of four. These compounds are deprotected by standard methods (e.g., piperidine, methylene chloride), and coupled to bis-N-hydroxysuccinimide esters that contain a protected (Fmoc or tBOC) or derivatized (with N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> precursor) amino group. Thus, a group of four bis aromatic adducts (in approximately equimolar ratio) are coupled with a single diester to produce up to 16 compounds (if the diester is symmetric, there will be fewer adducts) in approximately equimolar ratio. Amyloid binding compounds are identified by any of the screening methods described in Examples 33-35. Libraries having, e.g., 12,960 compounds (36x36x10), are easily generated and screened by this procedure.

Example 32: Generation and Isolation of  $\beta$ -Amyloid Protofibrils

This example illustrates a method for generating and isolating protofibrils using synthetic A $\beta$  peptides. A stock solution was made by dissolving A $\beta$ 1-40 in DMSO to a final concentration of 2 mM and filtering through a 0.2  $\mu$ m filter to remove undissolved material. An aliquot of the DMSO stock solution (10  $\mu$ L) was diluted into 90  $\mu$ l aqueous pH 7.4 buffer (10 mM phosphate, 100mM NaCl) and thoroughly mixed. This solution was incubated at room temperature without agitation and protofibrils with lengths often exceeding 175 nm were visible by the second day of incubation. Protofibrils of similar lengths were also formed after similarly prepared incubations of A $\beta$ 1-42 at 20  $\mu$ M were incubated for 8 days. Incubations of these peptides at lower concentrations generated protofibrils more slowly.

Protofibrils are isolated by sequential filtration of the early aggregation mixture through appropriate pore size and MW cutoff membranes to separate protofibrils from fibrillar and monomeric A $\beta$  based on size differences. Aliquots of aggregation mixtures containing protofibrils are first filtered through an 0.2  $\mu$ m pore size membrane to retain fibrils and allow A $\beta$  protofibrils and monomers to pass into the filtrate. The peptide concentration of this filtrate is determined by quantitative amino acid analysis and aliquots of

this filtrate are then centrifuged through 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  cutoff filter to separate protofibrils in the retentate from monomeric A $\beta$  in the filtrate. The amount of monomeric A $\beta$  remaining in the filtrate is determined by quantitative amino acid analysis and subtraction of this value from the peptide concentration of the first filtrate provides the amount of A $\beta$  retained above the  
5 membrane in the form of protofibrils. The retained protofibrils are then resuspended in an appropriate aqueous buffer for use.

**Example 33: Screening Test Compounds For  $\beta$ -Amyloid Binding Ligands**

10 This example illustrates treatment of various types of  $\beta$ -amyloid with test compounds to screen for compounds which are able to bind to the various types of  $\beta$ -amyloid.  $\beta$ -amyloid is obtained by standard methods from naturally-derived neuritic plaque (mostly fibrillar by electron microscopy), naturally-derived diffuse amyloid (not fibrillar by electron microscopy; Congo Red negative), synthetic A $\beta$ 1-40 protofibrils, synthetic A $\beta$ 1-42  
15 protofibrils, synthetic A $\beta$ 1-40 type-1 fibrils, synthetic A $\beta$ 1-40 type-2 fibrils, synthetic A $\beta$ 1-42 type-1 fibrils or synthetic A $\beta$ 1-42 type-2 fibrils. Compounds which bind strongly to any or all of the above can be used as imaging ligands or amyloid aggregation inhibiting agents.

Stock solutions of the test compounds are prepared in aqueous buffer solutions and the concentrations are determined by calculation from the maximum absorbance in the UV-VIS  
20 spectra. Protofibrils are isolated as described in Example 32. Type-1 and type-2 fibrils are isolated as a mixture by filtration through a semipermeable filter which retains the fibrils. Neuritic plaque is isolated as described in Roher et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268:3072-3083 (1993), and diffuse amyloid is isolated as described in Gowing et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:10987-10994 (1994). The isolated  $\beta$ -amyloid is resuspended in buffer containing the test  
25 compound, incubated for 30 min. at 25°C and centrifuged through a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  cutoff membrane. The concentration of free ligand for use in Scatchard calculations is determined by calculation from the maximum absorbance in UV-VIS spectra taken of the filtrate. When using a radioactive compound, the amount of free ligand is determined by measuring the radioactivity of the filtrate. In this way, an effective binding constant is determined.

30 A similar protocol can be used to screen test compounds which bind to other amyloid proteins, e.g., Islet amyloid polypeptide, Ig light chain, transthyretin, lysozyme or  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin.



**Example 34: Screening for Compounds Which Bind Specifically to  $\beta$ -Amyloid Protofibrils But Not to Other  $\beta$ -Amyloid Fibrils**

This example illustrates treatment of various types of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils with test  
5 compounds to screen for compounds which are able to bind specifically to  $\beta$ -amyloid  
protofibrils but not to other types of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils. Compounds which bind strongly to  
the protofibrils can be used as imaging ligands or amyloid aggregation inhibiting agents.

The test compounds are individual compounds or libraries of compounds. Stock  
solutions of the test compounds are prepared in aqueous buffer solutions and the  
10 concentrations are determined by calculation from the maximum absorbance in the UV-VIS  
spectra. Protofibrils are isolated as described in Example 32. Type-1 and type-2 fibrils are  
isolated as a mixture by filtration through a semipermeable filter which retains the fibrils.  
Neuritic plaque is isolated as described in Roher et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268:3072-3083  
(1993), and diffuse amyloid is isolated as described in Gowing et al., J. Biol. Chem.  
15 269:10987-10994 (1994). The isolated  $\beta$ -amyloid is resuspended in buffer containing the test  
compound, incubated for 30 min. at 25°C and centrifuged through a 0.2  $\mu$ m cutoff  
membrane. The concentration of free ligand for use in Scatchard calculations is determined  
by calculation from the maximum absorbance in UV-VIS spectra taken of the filtrate. When  
using a radioactive compound, the amount of free ligand is determined by measuring the  
20 radioactivity of the filtrate. For a library of compounds, tested at equal concentrations,  
strong binders are defined as those for which the amount of free ligand is lowest.

Each screen involves the incubation of the solution of the test compound(s) with the  
insoluble aggregate of one of the above described types of  $\beta$ -amyloid. The mixture is then  
filtered through a filter which has been previously determined to retain the  $\beta$ -amyloid  
25 aggregate. The desired test compound(s) are retained by the  $\beta$ -amyloid aggregate. By  
running two or more screens sequentially, compound(s) are identified which bind selectively  
to one form of  $\beta$ -amyloid aggregate.

For example, a library of compounds obtained as described in Example 31, is  
incubated with type-1 or type-2 fibrils, and then filtered. Library synthesis affords one  
30 compound each in every well of a 96-well plate. Each well has a 0.2 $\mu$ m filter at the bottom.  
Fibrils are added to each well and, after a 30 minute incubation, the mixtures are filtered and  
the amount of compound in the filtrate is measured. Those members of the original group of  
compounds which are not retained by the filter, are subjected to a second screen with  
protofibrils. Compounds which are retained by the protofibrils on the filter are specific

binders for protofibrils. These compounds are identified by their position in the 96-well plate: the position encodes the subunits added during the synthesis. (See Example 31).

5 **Example 35: Identification of Amyloid-Binding Compounds in Combinatorial Libraries Using a Competitive Binding Assay**

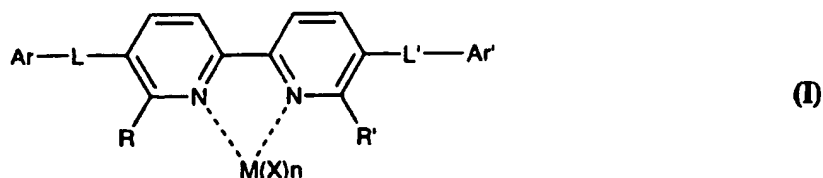
This example illustrates the screening of the combinatorial libraries constructed in Example 31, for amyloid binding compounds, e.g., to protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2  
10 fibrils, neuritic plaque and/or diffuse amyloid, comprised of, e.g., A $\beta$ 1-40 or A $\beta$ 1-42. In each case, the amyloid aggregate is added to one of, e.g., 96 wells containing an aqueous solution (pH 7.4, 10 mM phosphate buffer) of a pure compound or a defined mixture of compounds from the combinatorial synthetic library. After a thirty minute incubation period, the mixture is filtered into a filtrate well through a filter which retains amyloid aggregate and  
15 bound compound(s). The UV/vis spectrum and/or the HPLC profile of the filtrate from each well is compared to the profile before exposure to the amyloid aggregates and subsequent filtration. Filtrate wells in which the composition, either in relative or absolute terms, is significantly different from that of the original well is further deconvoluted. Deconvolution consists of the separate synthesis and evaluation for amyloid binding (see Example 33) of  
20 each compound contained in the original mixture. In this way, those compounds in a synthetic combinatorial library with a relatively high affinity for a given amyloid aggregate are rapidly identified.

By placing two or more filtration steps in sequence, compounds which are selective in their binding properties can be identified. For example, addition of type-1 fibrils to the  
25 original wells, followed by filtration, will produce a filtrate library which contains no compounds with high affinity for type-1 fibrils. This library is treated with amyloid protofibrils and subjected to a second filtration step. By comparison of the filtrates from the first step to those from the second, compounds which bind the protofibrils are identified as described above. These compounds do not have high affinity for the type-1 fibrils.

30 Those skilled in the art will be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents of the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. These and all other equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

- 10 R and R' are H, N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>x</sub> (x is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4), CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>SH, o-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH, CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH, CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other, and if R or R' is not H it can additionally bind or not bind to M, and if R or R' is H it cannot bind to M;

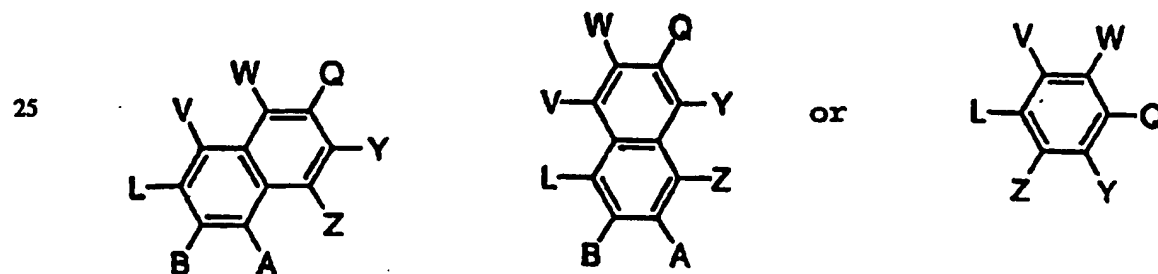
- 15 M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc, <sup>186</sup>Re, Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, or oxo forms of these metals;

X is Cl, I, Br, F, P(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub> (R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), P(Ar<sup>2</sup>)<sub>3</sub> (Ar<sup>2</sup> is aryl or substituted aryl), R<sup>3</sup>NC (R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), Ar<sup>3</sup>NC (Ar<sup>3</sup> is aryl or substituted aryl), SR<sup>4</sup> (R<sup>4</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH or C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), or P(R<sup>5</sup>)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon; R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), and each X can be the same or different from each other;

- 20 n is the number 1, 2, 3 or 4;

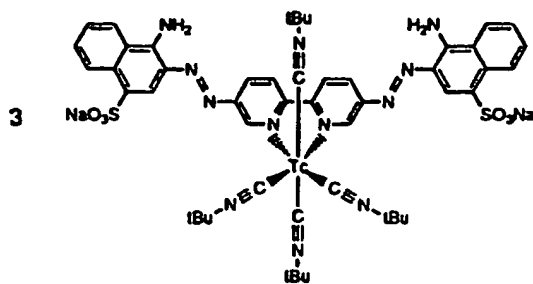
L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are

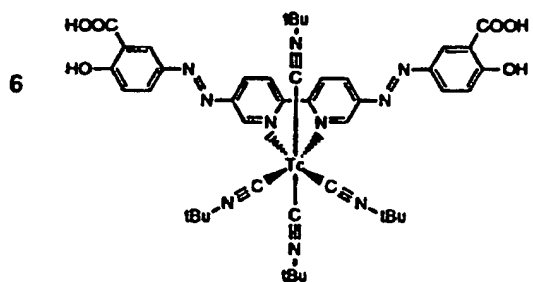


- 30 and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other.

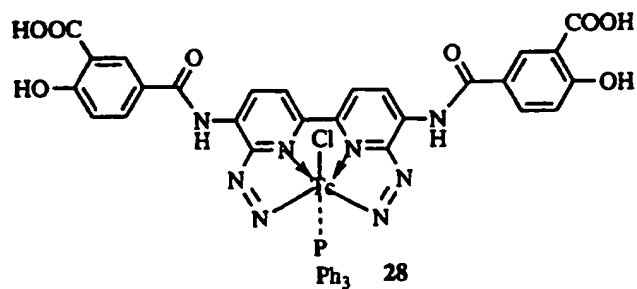
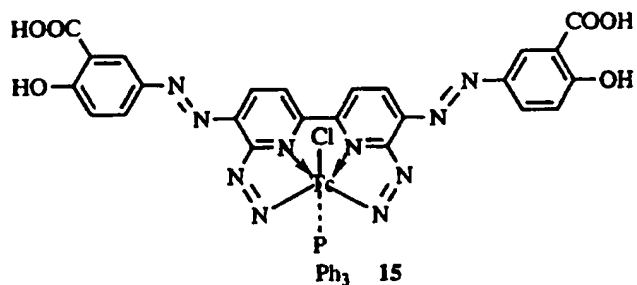
2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of:



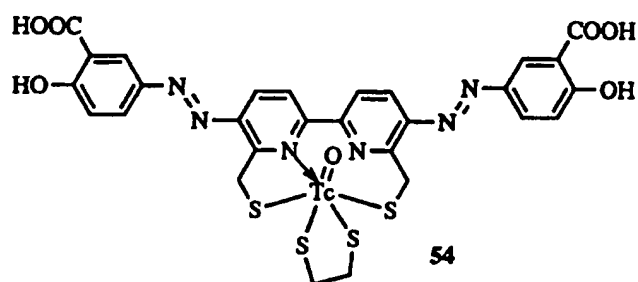
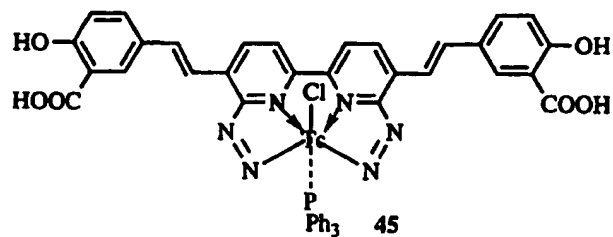
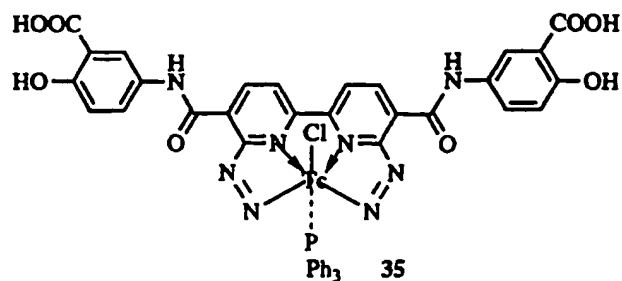
and



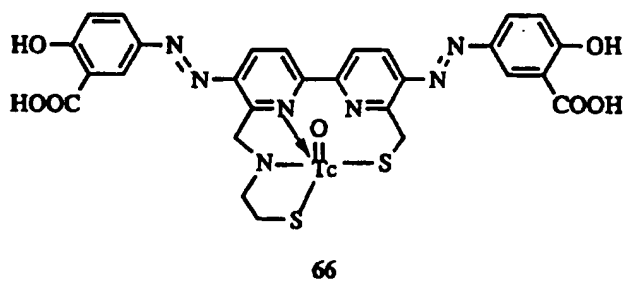
3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of:



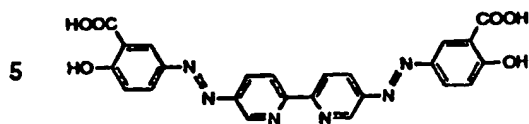
-98-



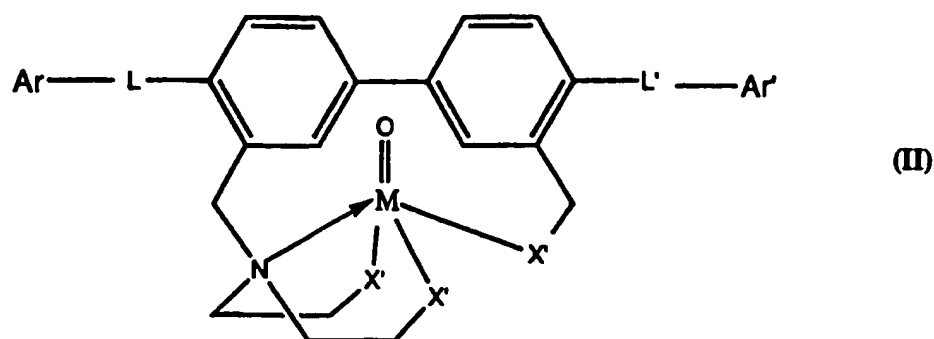
and



4. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



5. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



10 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

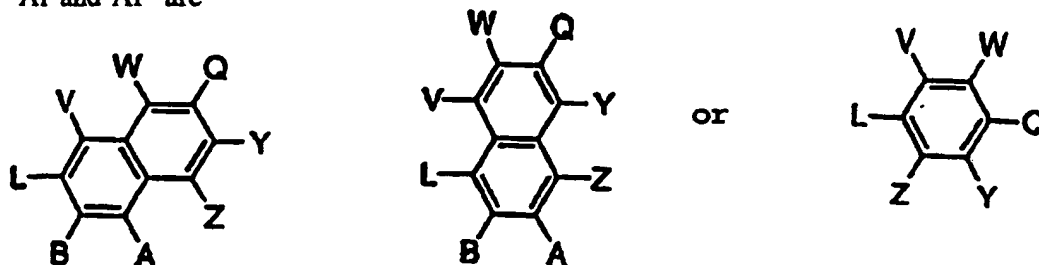
M is  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  or  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ;

X' is S, NH or O;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same

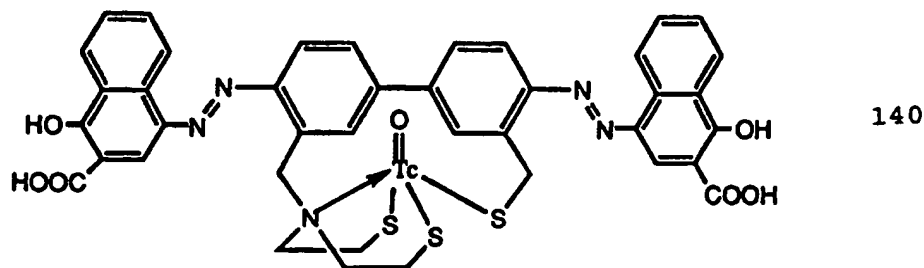
15 or different from each other; and

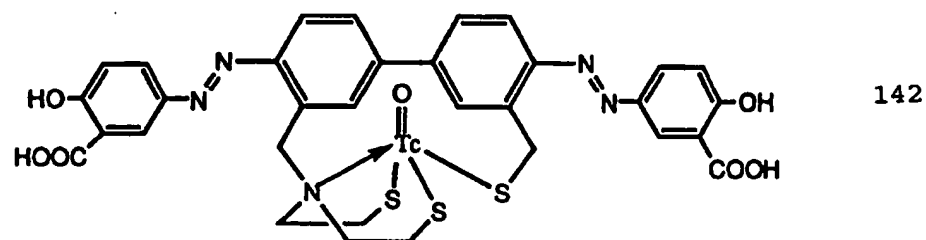
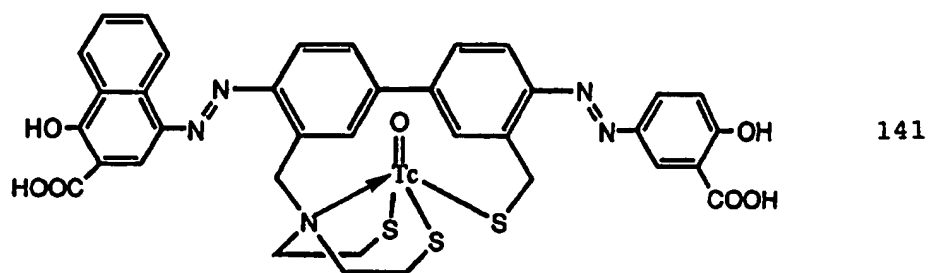
Ar and Ar' are



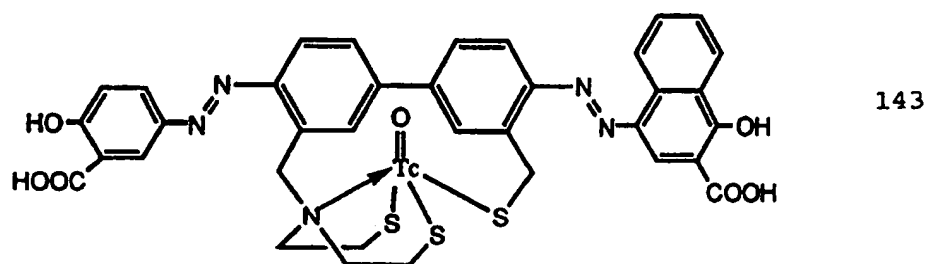
and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H,  $\text{R}^5$  ( $\text{R}^5$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^6$  ( $\text{R}^6$  is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbon),  $\text{CONH}_2$ , CN,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  or  $\text{SO}_3$  and can be the same or different from each other.

25 6. A compound according to claim 5 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of:

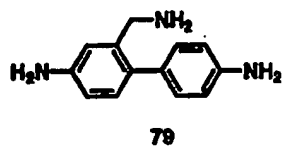




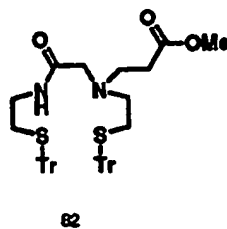
and



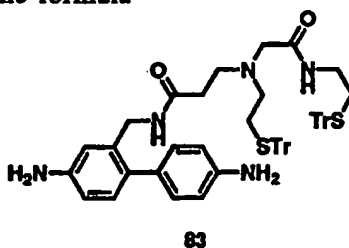
7. A compound of the formula



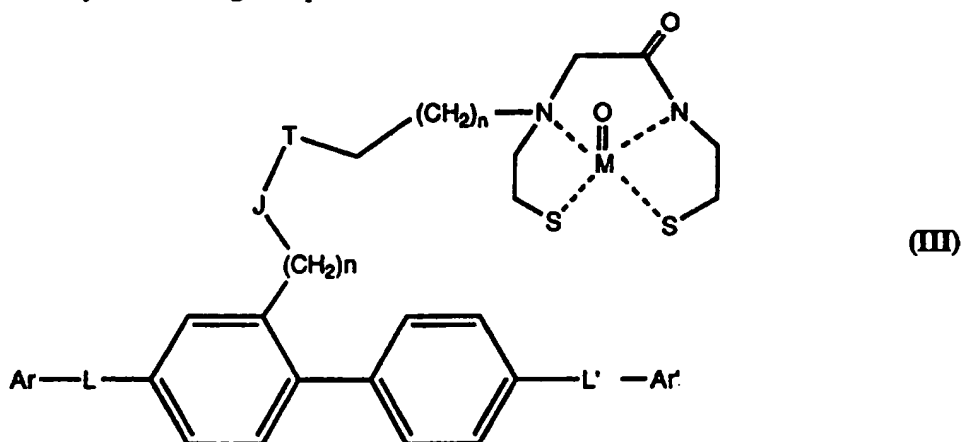
8. A compound of the formula



9. A compound of the formula



10. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH, O or S;

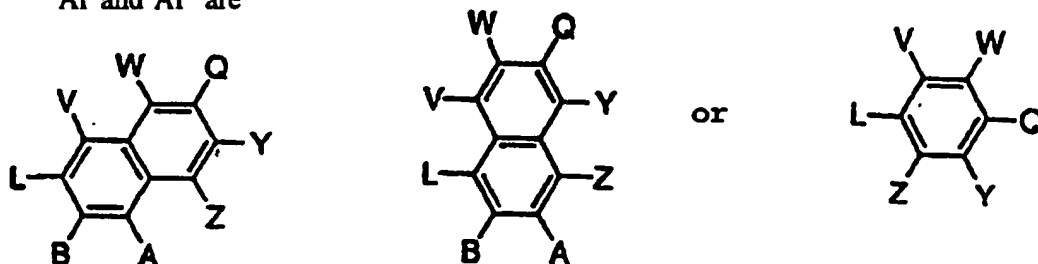
T is CO or CH<sub>2</sub>;

n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc or <sup>186</sup>Re;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

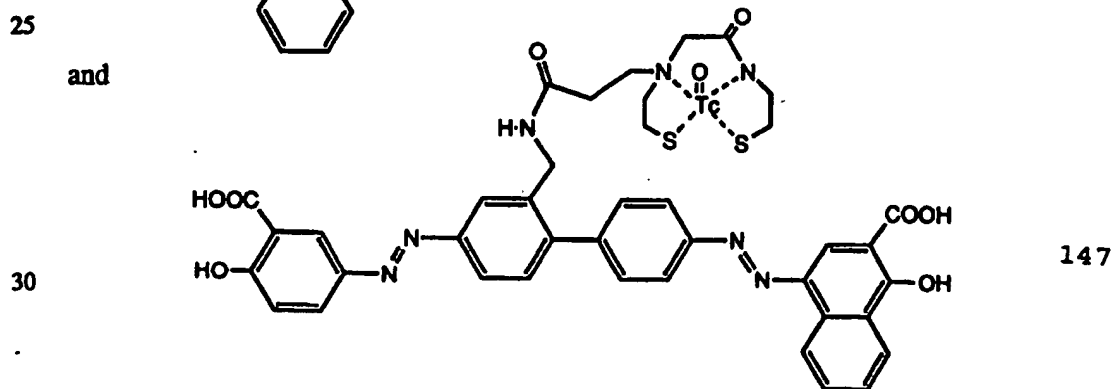
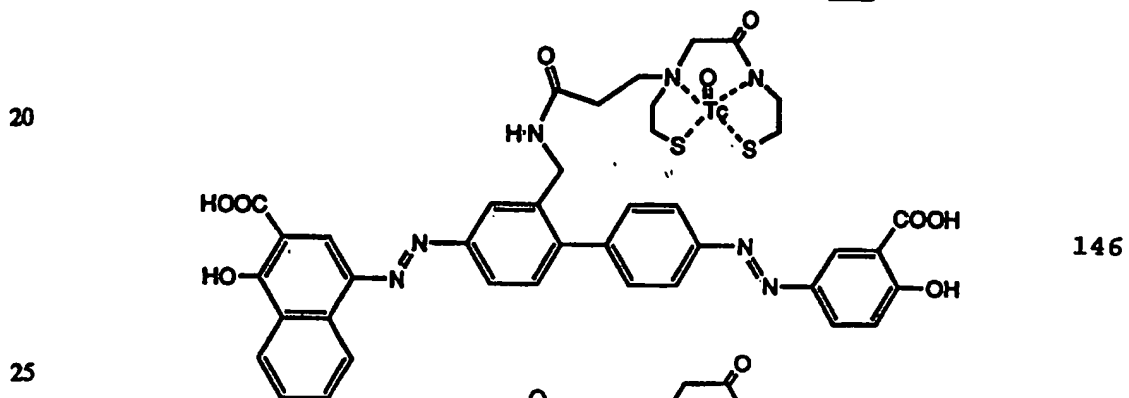
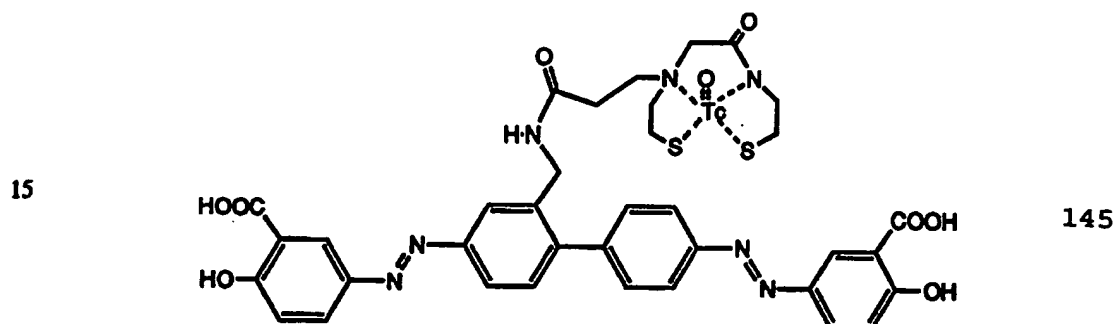
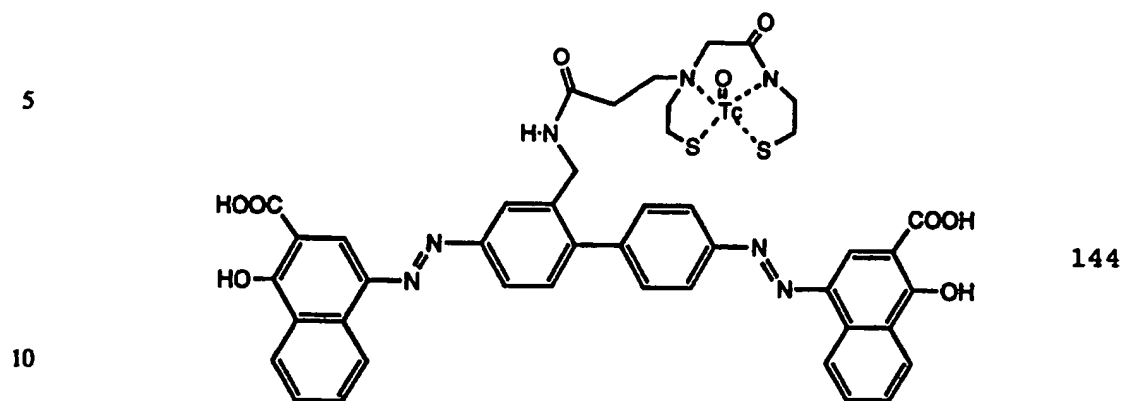
Ar and Ar' are



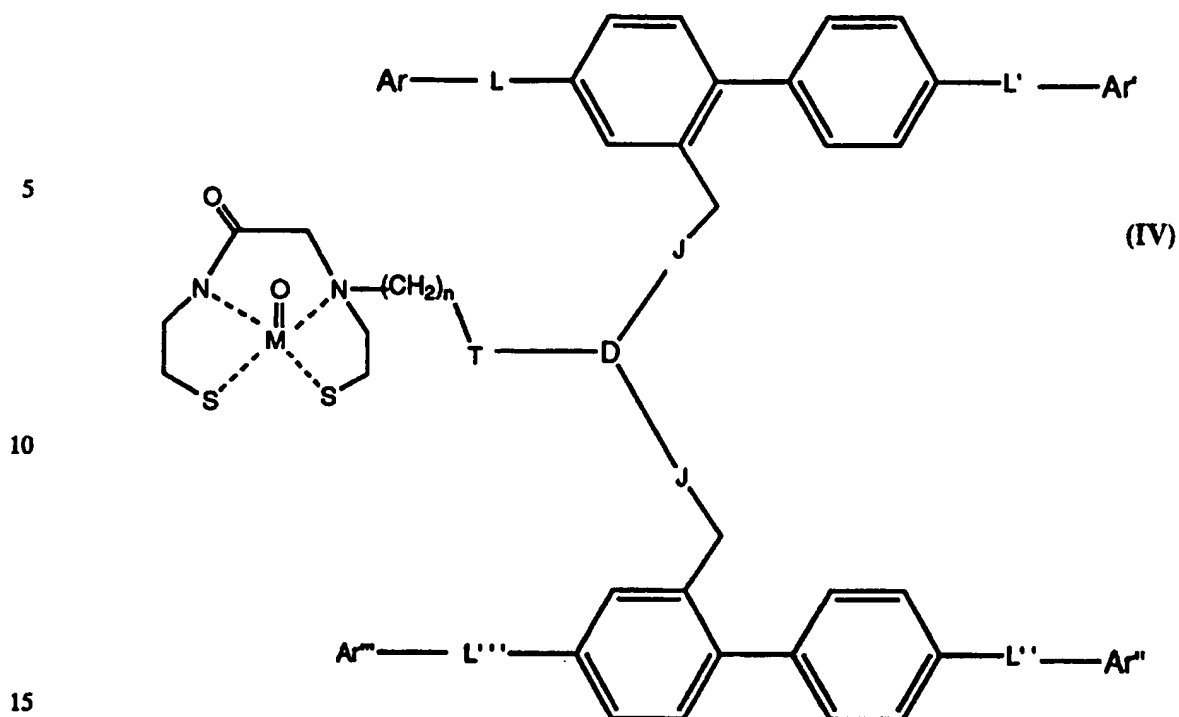
and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>, and can be the same or different from each other.



11. A compound according to claim 10 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of:



12. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH or S;

T is CO or CH<sub>2</sub>;

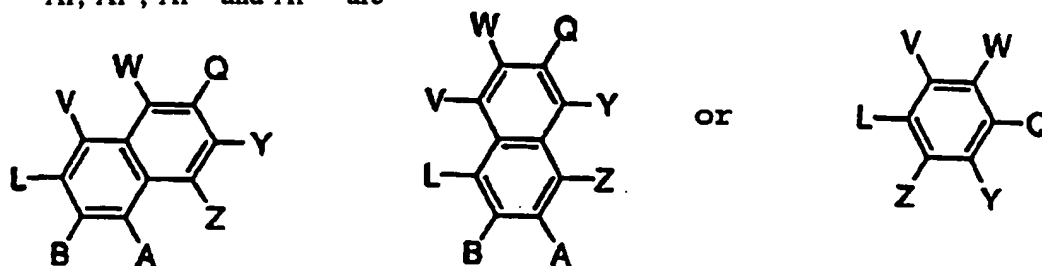
20 n is the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

M is <sup>99m</sup>Tc, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>99</sup>Tc or <sup>186</sup>Re;

L, L', L'' and L''' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other;

Ar, Ar', Ar'' and Ar''' are

25



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is  
 30 OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other; and

when J is NH and T is CO, then D is a trifunctional linker with two carboxyl groups

and one amine group,

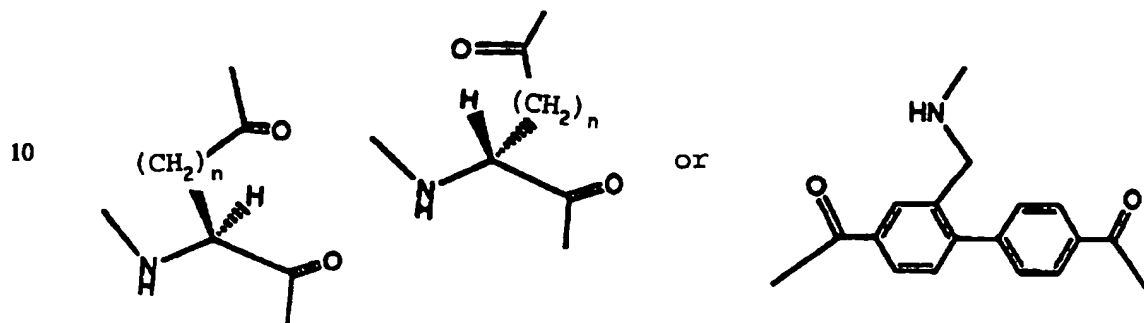
when J is NH and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is COCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>CO,

when J is S and T is CO, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>NH)CH<sub>2</sub>, and

when J is S and T is CH<sub>2</sub>, then D is CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>S)CH<sub>2</sub>.

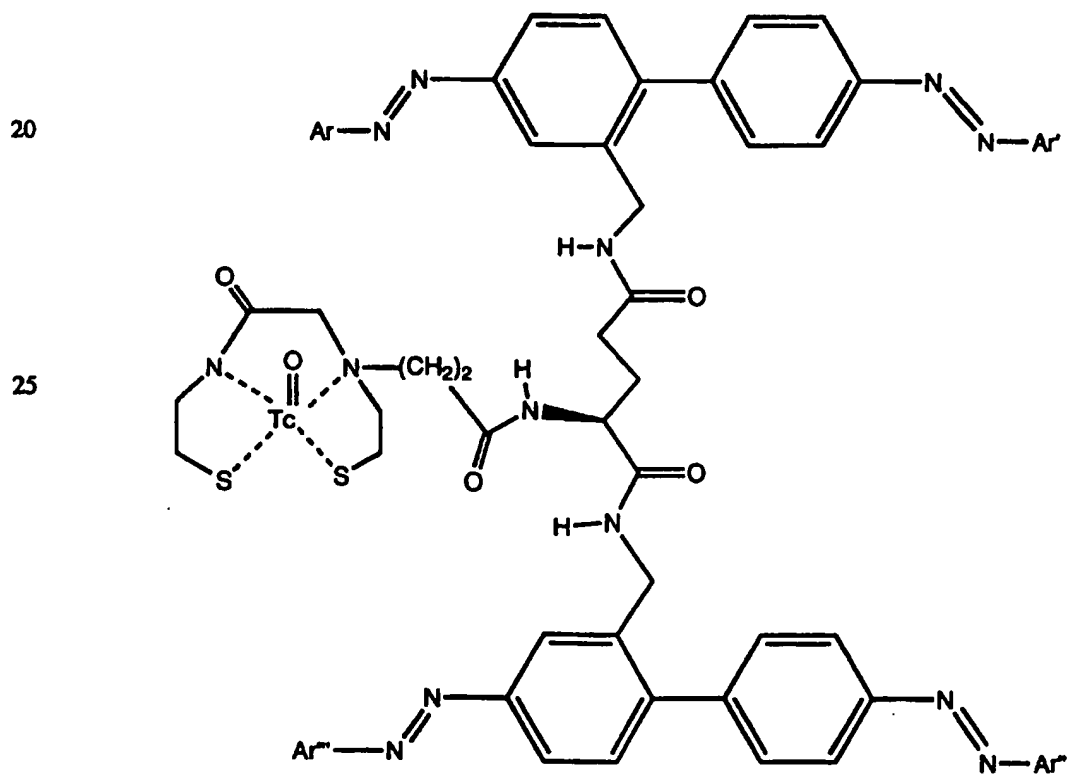
5

13. The compound according to claim 12 wherein J is NH, T is CO and D is

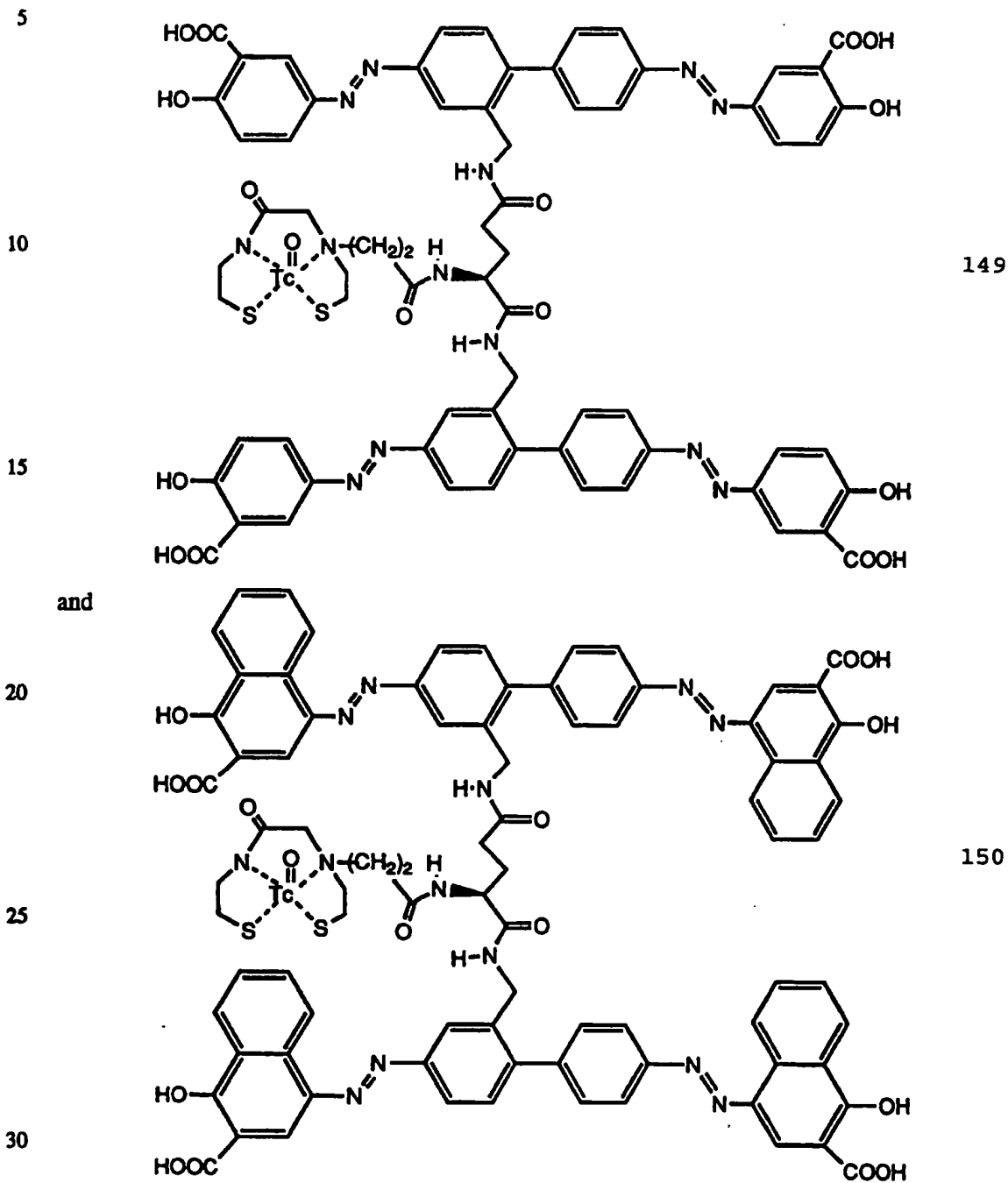


15 and n is the number 1 or 2.

14. The compound according to claim 12 wherein the formula is:

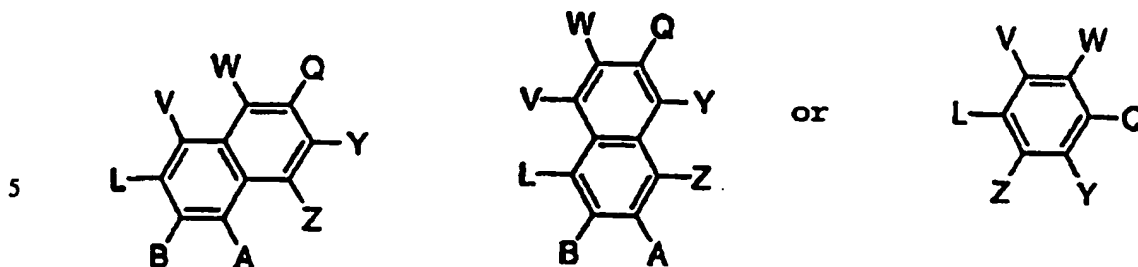


15. The compound according to claim 14 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of:



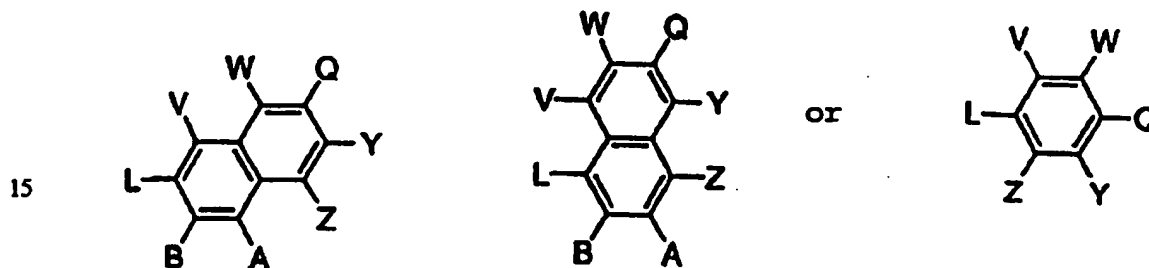


Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other, and

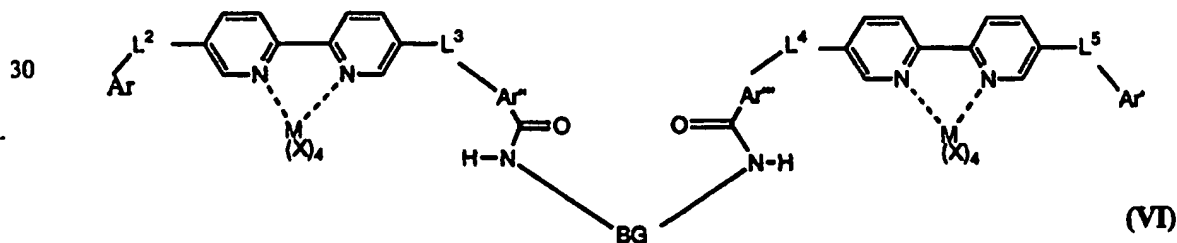
Ar'' and Ar''' are

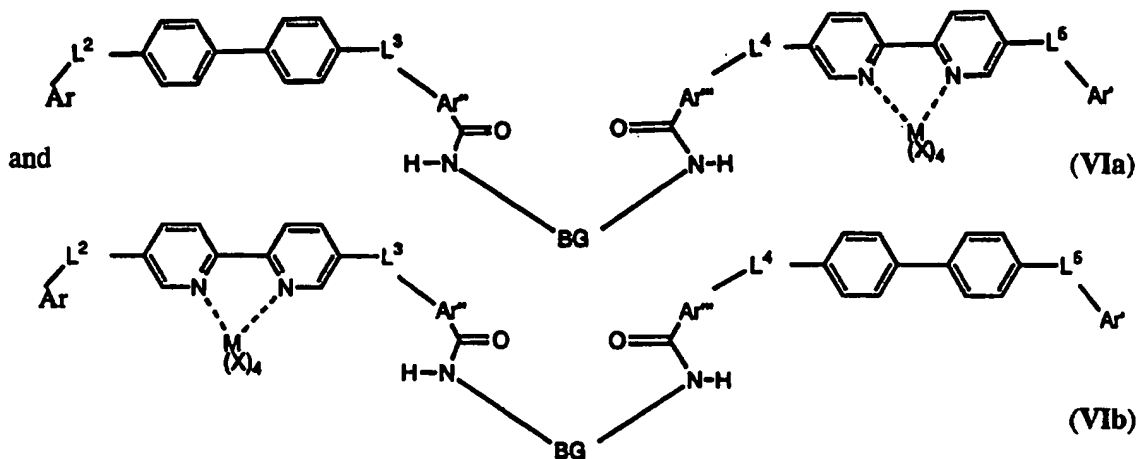


and can be the same or different from each other, where one of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is COOH and each of the others is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

17. The amyloid binding compound of claim 16 wherein BG is CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO, CS(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CS, COCH(NH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO or COCH(NH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO, and wherein n is the number 1-6.

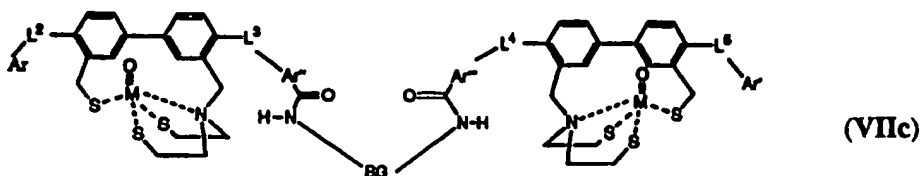
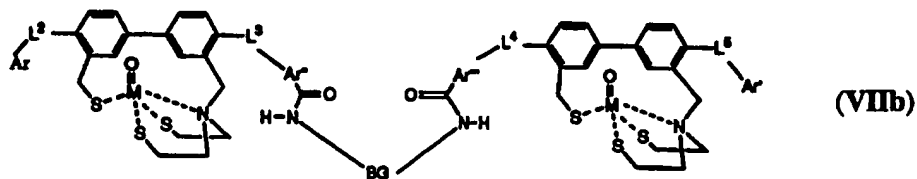
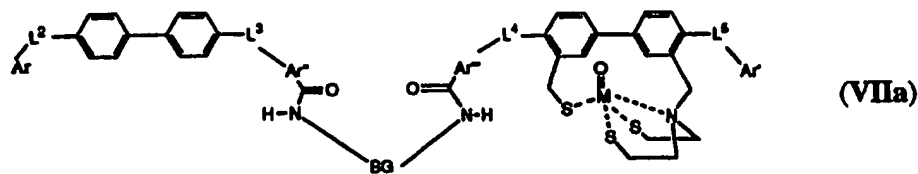
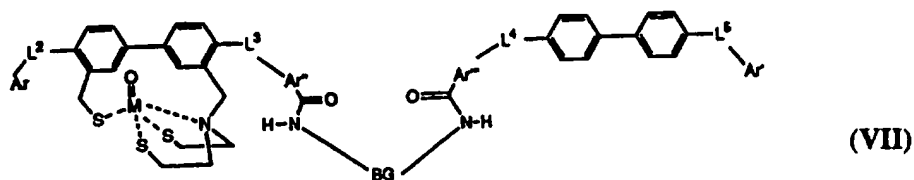
18. A compound according to claim 16 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of



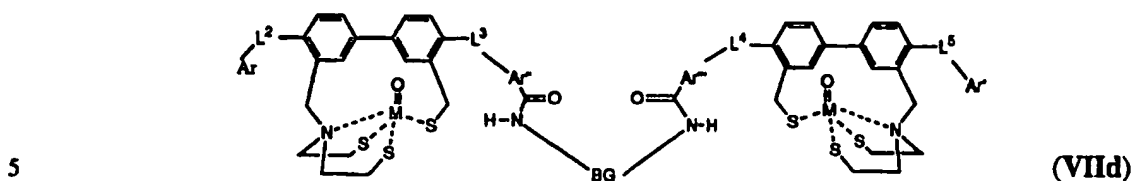


wherein  $L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other.

19. A compound according to claim 16 wherein the formula is selected from the group consisting of

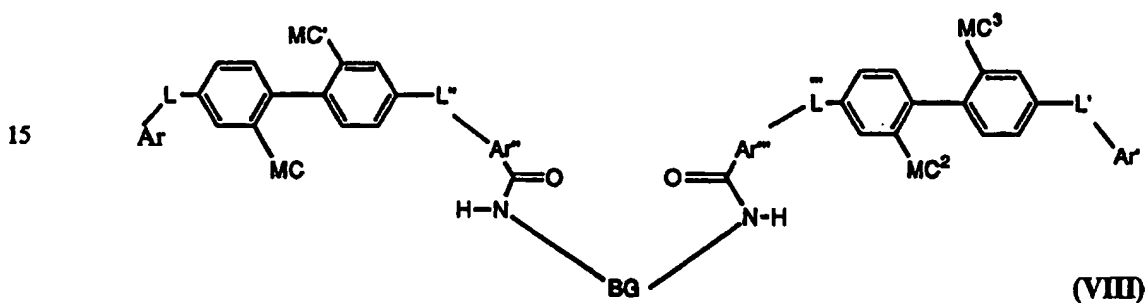


and



wherein  $L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other.

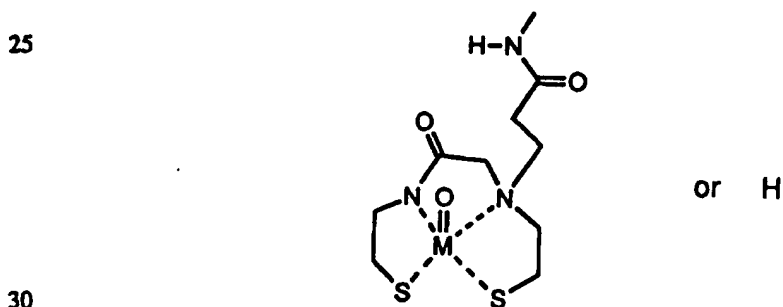
10      20. A compound according to claim 16 wherein the formula is



20      wherein

$L^2$ ,  $L^3$ ,  $L^4$  and  $L^5$  are  $-N=N-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-HN-NH-$ , or  $-C=C-$ , and can be the same or different from each other; and

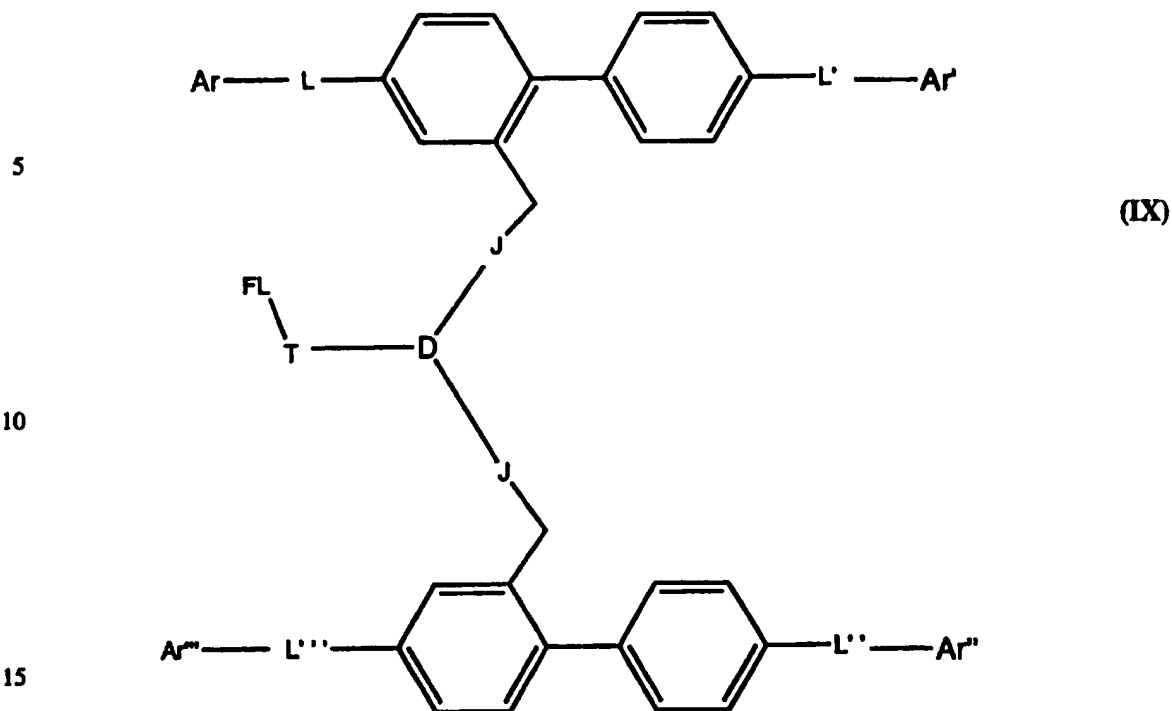
$MC$  and  $MC^1$ ,  $MC^2$  and  $MC^3$  are



where any one of  $MC$ ,  $MC^1$ ,  $MC^2$  or  $MC^3$  is a metal binding group and the others are H, or where  $MC$  or  $MC^1$  is H and  $MC^2$  or  $MC^3$  is H and the others are a metal binding group.



21. An amyloid binding compound of the formula



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

J is NH or S;

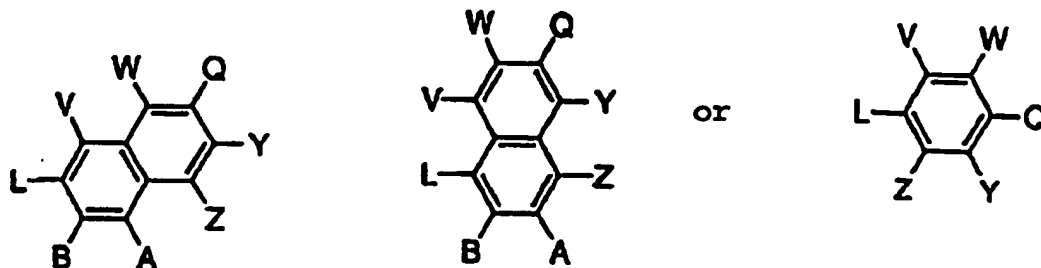
20 T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;

FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin or any other fluorescent moiety;

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are

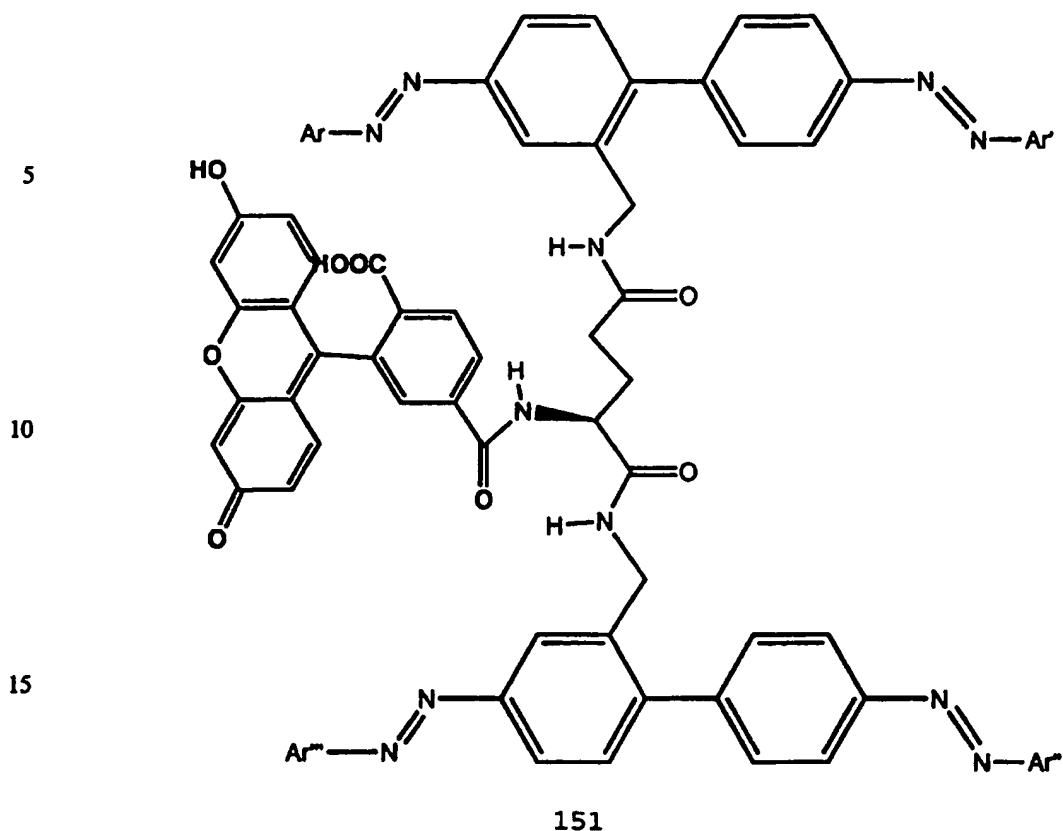
25



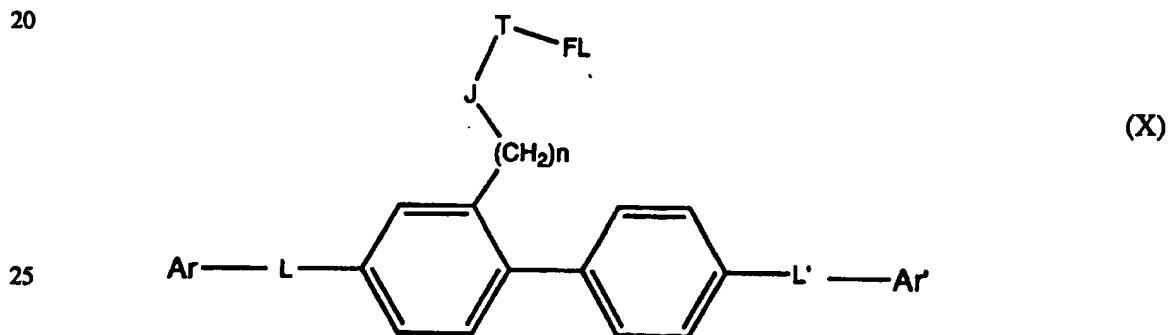
30

and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

**22. A compound according to claim 21 wherein the formula is**



**23. An amyloid binding compound of the formula**



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

wherein

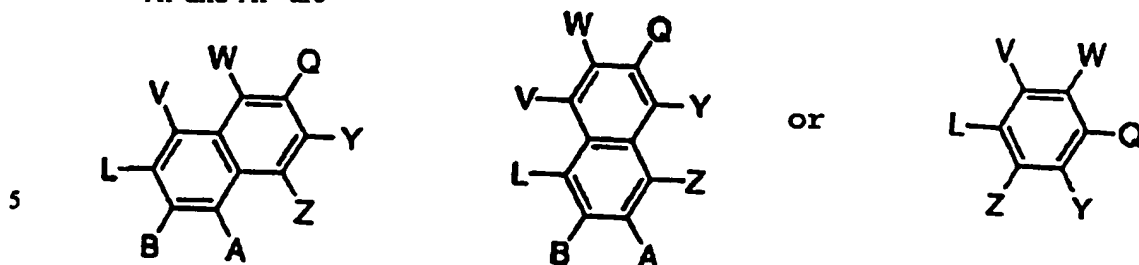
**J is NH or S;**

**T is CO or CO<sub>2</sub>;**

**FL is fluorescein, rhodamine, coumarin or any other fluorescent moiety;**

L and L' are -N=N-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -HN-NH-, or -C=C-, and can be the same or different from each other; and

Ar and Ar' are



and can be the same or different from each other, where each of V, W, Q, Y, Z, A and B is OH, COOH, H, R<sup>5</sup> (R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon), CONH<sub>2</sub>, CN,  
 10 NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub> and can be the same or different from each other.

24. A method for diagnosing the degree of progression of Alzheimer's disease in a mammal, comprising:

providing a first mammal having Alzheimer's disease, said mammal having brain  
 15 amyloid fibrils;

providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;

administering said labeled ligand to said first mammal under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils in said brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils; and

20 determining the localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils in said first mammal by imaging so as to diagnose the degree of progression of said Alzheimer's disease.

25 25. The method of claim 24 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

26. The method of claim 24 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse  
 30 amyloid, and combinations thereof.

27. The method of claim 24 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

28. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is an organometallic imaging agent.

29. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is an analog of Congo Red  
5 or Chrysamine G.

30. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10 31. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

32. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with brain amyloid fibrils.

15

33. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is capable of interacting specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

34. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is capable of interacting  
20 specifically with fibrils selected from the group consisting of type-1 fibrils and type-2 fibrils.

35. The method of claim 24 wherein said labeled ligand is selected from the group consisting of a gamma emitter and a beta emitter.

25 36. The method of claim 24 wherein said label is selected from the group consisting of technetium-99m, indium-111, yttrium-90 and rhenium-186.

37. The method of claim 24 wherein said imaging is selected from the group consisting of radioimaging, magnetic resonance imaging and single photon emission  
30 computed tomographic imaging.

38. The method of claim 24 further comprising comparing said localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils to a standard, said standard being selected from

the group consisting of a localization or quantification pattern of a second mammal not having Alzheimer's disease, and a localization or quantification pattern obtained from an earlier determination from said first mammal.

- 5           39. A method for monitoring the response to a therapy in a mammal having Alzheimer's disease, comprising:
- providing a mammal having Alzheimer's disease, said mammal having brain amyloid fibrils;
- treating said mammal with a therapy for said Alzheimer's disease;
- 10           monitoring the response of said mammal to said treating step by determining whether said therapy alters the localization or quantification of said amyloid fibrils in said mammal.

40. The method of claim 39 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid,
- 15           mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

41. The method of claim 39 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, and combinations thereof.

- 20           42. The method of claim 39 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

43. The method of claim 39 wherein said determining comprises:
- providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;
- 25           administering said labeled ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils in said brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils; and
- determining the localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils in said mammal by imaging.

- 30           44. The method of claim 43 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. The method of claim 43 wherein said labeled ligand is a compounds selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

- 5        46. A method for evaluating the ability of an agent to alter the localization or quantification of brain amyloid fibrils in a mammal, comprising:
- providing a mammal having brain amyloid fibrils;
  - providing an agent;
  - administering said agent to said mammal; and
- 10        determining whether said agent alters the localization or quantification of such brain amyloid fibrils in said mammal.

47. The method of claim 46 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid,
- 15        mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

48. The method of claim 46 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, and combinations thereof.
- 20

49. The method of claim 46 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

50. The method of claim 46 wherein said determining comprises:
- providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;
- 25        administering said labeled ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils in said brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils; and
- determining the localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils in said mammal by imaging.

30

51. The method of claim 50 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

52. The method of claim 50 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

53. A method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal having a disease  
5 associated with aggregated amyloid, comprising:

providing a mammal having a disease associated with aggregated amyloid, said  
mammal having amyloid fibrils;

providing an agent;

administering said agent to said mammal; and

10 determining if said agent alters the localization or quantification of said amyloid  
fibrils in said mammal, an alteration in said localization or quantification which results in a  
localization or quantification more similar to that of a mammal which does not have said  
disease being correlated with said agent being useful for treating said mammal having said  
disease.

15

54. The method of claim 53 wherein said disease is selected from the group  
consisting of Alzheimer's disease, type II diabetes, B-cell lymphoma, Creutzfeldt-Jacob  
disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, familial transthyretin amyloidosis, complications  
from dialysis, and serum amyloid A systemic amyloidosis.

20

55. The method of claim 54 wherein said disease is Alzheimer's disease.

56. The method of claim 53 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group  
consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid,  
25 mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

30

57. The method of claim 53 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group  
consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse  
amyloid, and combinations thereof.

30

58. The method of claim 53 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

59. The method of claim 53 wherein said determining comprises:

providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;  
administering said labeled ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said  
labeled ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils in said brain so as to result in labeled  
amyloid fibrils; and

5       determining the localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils in said  
mammal by imaging.

60. The method of claim 59 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10

61. The method of claim 59 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from  
the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

62. The agent obtainable by the method of claim 53.

15

63. A method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a  
mammal, comprising:

providing a mammal having amyloid fibrils;

providing an organometallic ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;

20

administering said organometallic ligand to said mammal under conditions which  
allow said organometallic ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils so as to result in  
organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes; and

determining the localization or quantification of said organometallic ligand-amyloid  
fibril complexes in said mammal.

25

64. The method of claim 63 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group  
consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid,  
mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

30

65. The method of claim 63 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group  
consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse  
amyloid, and combinations thereof.



66. The method of claim 63 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

67. The method of claim 63 wherein said determining comprises:

providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;

5 administering said labeled ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils in said brain so as to result in labeled amyloid fibrils; and

determining the localization or quantification of said labeled amyloid fibrils in said mammal by imaging.

10

68. The method of claim 67 when said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

69. The method of claim 67 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from  
15 the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

70. The method of claim 63 wherein said amyloid fibrils are in a portion of the body of said mammal selected from the group consisting of the brain, pancreas, vasculature, spleen, liver, kidneys, adrenals, lymph nodes, muscle, cardiovascular system, skin and any  
20 combination thereof.

71. The method of claim 63 wherein said determining step is by imaging.

72. The method of claim 63 wherein said administering and said determining steps  
25 are repeated after a time interval so as to establish a time course for said localization or said quantification of said organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes in said mammal.

73. The method of claim 63 wherein said mammal is deceased and said administering step is to the postmortem brain or a portion thereof of said deceased mammal.

30

74. The method of claim 73 wherein said determining step is by the process selected from the group consisting of autoradiography, SPECT, PET and magnetic resonance imaging.

75. A method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal, comprising:  
providing a mammal having Alzheimer's disease, said mammal having non-aggregated amyloid proteins or aggregated amyloid proteins, or combinations thereof;  
providing an organometallic ligand capable of interacting with said non-aggregated  
5 amyloid proteins or with said aggregated amyloid proteins or with both said amyloid proteins;  
administering a therapeutically effective amount of said organometallic ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said organometallic ligand to interact with said non-aggregated amyloid proteins or with said aggregated amyloid proteins or with both said  
10 amyloid proteins, so as to inhibit aggregation of said amyloid proteins such that treatment of said Alzheimer's disease occurs.

76. The method of claim 75 wherein said aggregated amyloid proteins are Alzheimer's disease associated  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils.

15

77. The method of claim 75 wherein said aggregated amyloid proteins are selected from the group consisting of protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid and combinations thereof.

20 78. The method of claim 75 wherein said organometallic ligand interacts specifically with  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

79. The method of claim 75 wherein said organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25

80. The method of claim 75 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

81. The method of claim 75 wherein the metal in said organometallic ligand is  
30 selected from the group consisting of Cd, Zn, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, an oxo form of these metals, and combinations thereof.

82. A pharmaceutical composition for use in treating Alzheimer's disease in a

mammal, comprising:

a therapeutically effective amount of an organometallic ligand, said ligand being able to interact with amyloid proteins in a mammal in need of treatment for Alzheimer's disease; and

5 a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

83. The method of claim 82 wherein said amyloid proteins are selected from the group consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

10

84. The method of claim 82 wherein said amyloid proteins are selected from the group consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, and combinations thereof.

15

85. The method of claim 82 wherein said amyloid proteins are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

86. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 82 wherein said organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20

87. The method of claim 82 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

88. A method for determining the localization or quantification of amyloid fibrils in a  
25 deceased mammal, comprising:

providing a deceased mammal or a portion thereof having amyloid fibrils;  
providing an organometallic ligand capable of interacting with said amyloid fibrils;  
administering said organometallic ligand to said deceased mammal or portion thereof  
under conditions which allow said organometallic ligand to interact with said amyloid fibrils  
30 so as to result in organometallic ligand-amyloid fibril complexes; and

determining the localization or quantification of said complexes in said mammal or portion thereof.

89. The method of claim 88 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of precursor forms of aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid, intermediate forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, mature forms of  $\beta$ -amyloid, and combinations thereof.

5 90. The method of claim 88 wherein said amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque, diffuse amyloid, and combinations thereof.

10 91. The method of claim 88 wherein said amyloid fibrils are  $\beta$ -amyloid protofibrils.

92. The method of claim 88 wherein said organometallic ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 93. The method of claim 88 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

94. A method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion protein in a mammal, comprising:  
providing a mammal;  
20 providing bodily fluid or tissue obtained from said mammal;  
providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with aggregated prion protein;  
contacting said bodily fluid or tissue *in vitro* with said labeled ligand under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said aggregated prion protein if said aggregated prion protein is present in said bodily fluid or tissue, so as to result in labeled  
25 aggregated prion protein; and  
determining the presence or absence of said labeled aggregated prion protein in said bodily fluid or tissue.

30 95. The method of claim 94 wherein said mammal has a prion disease selected from the group consisting of scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease.

96. The method of claim 94 wherein said bodily fluid is lymph.

97. The method of claim 94 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

98. The method of claim 94 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

99. A method for detecting the presence of aggregated prion protein in a mammal, comprising:

- providing a mammal;
- 10 providing a labeled ligand capable of interacting with aggregated prion protein;
- administering said labeled ligand to said mammal under conditions which allow said labeled ligand to interact with said aggregated prion protein if said aggregated prion protein is present in said mammal, so as to result in labeled aggregated prion protein; and
- determining the presence or absence of said labeled aggregated prion protein in said
- 15 mammal by imaging.

100. A method for determining the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid, comprising:

- providing cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid;
- 20 providing a fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid;
- contacting said cells with said fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow said fluorescent ligand to interact with aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid if aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid is present so as to result in fluorescent-labeled aggregated  $\beta$ -amyloid; and
- determining the presence or absence of a fluorescent signal, the presence of a
- 25 fluorescent signal indicating the presence of aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

101. The method of claim 100 wherein said cells are permeabilized prior to contacting said cells with said fluorescent ligand.

30 102. The method of claim 100 wherein said fluorescent ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formula IX, formula X, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

103. The method of claim 100 wherein said fluorescent ligand is selected from the group consisting of formula 131, 133, 135, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

104. The method of claim 100 wherein said cells are from a cell culture.

5

105. A method for identifying an agent useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid, comprising:

providing cells having  $\beta$ -amyloid;

providing an agent;

10 providing a fluorescent ligand capable of interacting with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils;

contacting said cells with said agent to form a mixture under conditions which allow aggregation of said  $\beta$ -amyloid if said agent was not present;

contacting said mixture with said fluorescent ligand under conditions which allow said fluorescent ligand to interact with  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils if said  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are present so as  
15 to result in fluorescent-labeled  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils;

determining if said agent inhibits aggregation of said  $\beta$ -amyloid, the presence of a fluorescent signal indicating the presence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore minimal or no inhibition by said agent, and the absence of a fluorescent signal indicating the absence of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils and therefore inhibition by said agent, the inhibition being correlated with  
20 said agent being useful for treating a mammal for a disease characterized by aggregated intracellular  $\beta$ -amyloid.

106. The method of claim 105 wherein said disease is selected from the group consisting of Down's syndrome and Alzheimer's disease.

25

107. The method of claim 105 wherein said cells are neurons.

108. The method of claim 105 wherein said fluorescent ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formula IX, formula X, and pharmaceutically  
30 acceptable salts thereof.

109. The method of claim 105 wherein said fluorescent ligand is selected from the group consisting of formula 131, 133, 135, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

110. A method for identifying a labeled ligand which selectively binds to one type of  $\beta$ -amyloid fibril, comprising:

providing a labeled compound;

providing first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils;

5 providing second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils;

contacting said labeled compound with said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow said labeled compound to interact with said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils;

determining if said labeled compound binds to said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, and if said labeled compound does not bind to said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils,

10 contacting said labeled compound with said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils under conditions which allow said labeled compound to interact with said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils; and

determining if said labeled compound binds to said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils, binding being correlated with a labeled ligand which selectively binds to said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils as compared to said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils.

15

111. The method of claim 110 wherein said first  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque and diffuse plaque.

20

112. The method of claim 110 wherein said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are selected from the group consisting of protofibrils, type-1 fibrils, type-2 fibrils, neuritic plaque and diffuse plaque.

25

113. The method of claim 110 wherein said second  $\beta$ -amyloid fibrils are protofibrils.

114. The method of claim 110 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30

115. The method of claim 110 wherein said labeled ligand is a compound selected from the group consisting of formulas II, III, IV, V and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

116. The labeled ligand identified in accordance with claim 110.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/07792

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/353,357,613,647; 534/14; 556/45,110,118, 138;424/1.65,9.4,9.42

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	HAN et al. 'Technetium Complexes for the Quantitation of Brain Amyloid'. J. Am. Chem. Soc., May 1996, Vol. 118, pages 4506-4507. See entire document.	1-4,24-81, 88-104
X,P	Database Caplus on STN, Chemical Abstracts,(Columbus OH,USA) No 125:109277, ASHBURN T.T.et al. 'Amyloid probes based on Congo Red distinguish between fibrils comprising different peptides' abstract Chem. Biol., March 1996.	1-29, 32-39, 63-68,70-74, 88-91, 94-96

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 AUGUST 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 SEP 1997

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US97/07792

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AWAD et al. 'Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Some New 3-Azo(P-substituted Benzenesulphonamido-)-Bipyridyls and Their Chelates'. Synth. React. Inorg. Met.-Org. Chem. March 1991, Vol. 21, No. 3, pages 375-383. See entire document especially page 377.	1
Y	POLLACK et al. 'Sulfonated dyes attenuate the toxic effects of beta-amyloid in a structure-specific fashion'. Neuroscience Letters. March 1995, Vol. 197, pages 211-214.	24-29, 32-34, 46-49
Y,P	W0 96/34853 A1 (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH) 07 November 1996, see entire document.	46-49, 53-59
Y	CAUGHEY et al. 'Sulfated Polyanion Inhibition of Scrapie-Associated PrP Accumulation in Cultured Cells'. Journal of Virology. February 1993, Vol. 67, No. 2, pages 643-650.	99
A,P	WO 95/20979 A1 (THE PICOWER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH) 10 August 1995, see entire document.	1-9
Y	KLUNK et al. 'Development of Small Molecule Probes for the Beta-Amyloid Protein of Alzheimer's Disease', Neurobiology of Aging. August 1994, Vol. 15, No. 6, pages 691-698. See entire document.	24-29, 39-43

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US97/07792

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 83-85 and 87  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
  
Independent claim 82 is drawn to a composition, dependent claims 83-85 and 87 are drawn to a "method of claim 82". This is unclear as to what a method of claim 82 means and therefore the metes and bounds of the claim are vague and indefinite.
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
  
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/07792

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6):

A61K 31/44, 31/165, 31/135, 51/00; C07F 13/00, 1/08, 3/06, 3/08, 15/00

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

514/353, 357, 613, 647; 534/14; 556/45, 110, 118, 138; 424/1.65, 9.4, 9.42

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, CAS ONLINE, CAPLUS

search terms: amyloid, fibrils, alzheimers, imaging, radioactive, technetium, plaque.